INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

INSURANCE.

But this can be put int practice only by individual to help Indian Insuranc Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 251 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929. ONE ANNA

LAHORE PRISONERS CONFINED TO SOLITARY CELLS!

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL TO BE HANDCUFFED.

Accused Injured In Tussle With Police.

DESRAJ'S SPECTACLES BROKEN.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

As a sequel to the unfortunate incident that occurred to-day when, following the refusal of the accused to be handcuffed, a tussle ensued between them and the police resulting in injuries to the former.

It is understood all the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case are segregated and confined in solitary cells.

It is also further reported as a result of the tussle, the spectacles of Desraj, the accused, have been broken.—Free Press.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

A virtual deadlock has occurred in the progress of the alleged conspiracy case.

The Magistrate had ordered yesterday that in future the accused should be kept hand-cuffed in both hands inside the court-room and when being brought from the jail. The accused, however, refused to be brought hand-cuffed from the jail.

At about midday the accused were placed by the Police in a lorry and brought to the court. At this place too they refused come out of the lorry with handcuffs on. When they were still in the court compound, they made a statement to the Press in the course of which they made serious allegations of rough handling by police when the accused refused to be hand-cuffed. Four of the under-trials had been left behind as they could not be brought along with others, among those left behind being Bhagat Singh and Dutt.

PREM DUTT IN SOLITARY CELLS

They also stated that the accused Prem Dutt who threw a slipper at the approver yesterday had been awarded three months' solitary confinement.

When the accused refused to come out of the lorry in the court compound, Major Briggs informed the Magistrate that he was unable to produce the accused in the court.

The case was, therefore, adjourned till to-morrow.

Before the adjournment, the defence counsel told the Magistrate that the only objection of the accused was against being hand-cuffed in both hands. They were prepared to come to the court-room if hand-cuffed in one hand.—A.P.

Sir Philip Chetwode Appointed Commander-In-Chief.

—:o:—

DELHI, Oct. 22.

It is officially announced that General Sir Philip Chetwode has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India in succession to Sir William Birdwood. Sir William Birdwood, whose tenure of office normally expires on August 5th, 1930, has been given an extension of three months from that date.—A. P.

MARCHED BACK TO JAIL.

—:o:—

Rajguru Gets Unconscious.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

On the refusal of the accused to get down from the lorry, the Superintendent of the Jail was sent for and on his arrival, he ordered the accused to come out of the lorry. But the accused demanded the removal of handcuffs first.

The Jail Superintendent thereupon ordered the lorry to be taken back.

It is reported that Rajguru alias M. became unconscious while he was taken into the lorry.

Sardar Teja Singh Charged With Sedition.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Oct. 22.

Two sedition cases against Sardar Teja Singh Safri were taken in the Court of Rai Saheb Nand Lal, Additional District Magistrate. Both the cases stands adjourned till the 30th October for defence evidence.—Free Press.

Premier At Montreal.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Oct. 21.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and party had an enthusiastic reception on their arrival at Montreal this morning. They were entertained at luncheon by the Canadia Club. Afterwards the Honorary degree of McGill University was conferred on Mr. MacDonald, B.O.W.

HARTAL IN THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Cessatian Of Normal Business For Two Minutes.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION.

A Communique issued by the Home Department says that His Majesty the King Emperor has expressed his wish that on the 11th November, this year, in order to commemorate the Armistice, there should once again be a complete cessation of all normal business throughout the British Empire during the two minutes' silence, commencing at 11 a.m., but that rail and water transport should not be suspended. The Government of India are confident, that all his loyal subjects will co-operate in giving effect to the wish of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. In order that the ceremony should sychronise throughout British India, they suggest that 11 a.m. Railway time should be adopted everywhere.—A. P.

KING GOES OUT SHOOTING.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is officially stated that the King went out shooting at Sandringham on Monday. His Majesty intends to spend a part of November in London.—Reuter.

AUSTRATIAN CABINET.

—:o:—

Mr. Senttin Becomes Premier.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Canberra.—The Cabinet represents the victory of the Moderates and Labour Party, Mr. Scullin is Premier and Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Theodore, Treasurer and Mr. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs. (Last named is a high Protectionist).—Reuter.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE

—:o:—

INQUIRY TO CONTINUE FROM 26TH OCT.

HIGH COURT ISSUES ORDER

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

In the Allahabad High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Boys, Mr. Langford James, assisted by Mr. Khairat Nabi, moved an application praying that his Lordship might be pleased to direct the learned Magistrate at Meerut, enquiring into the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, to proceed with the enquiry on and after the 26th October until the further orders of this Court, on the ground, inter alia that the object of the accused Dange, Mirajkar and Adhikari in obtaining the adjournment of the case till the 26th October recently was to delay the enquiry and that the time of one week granted by the Magistrate was adequate for the purpose stated in their application.

His Lordship passed orders directing that so far as the present matter was concerned the case should proceed in the ordinary course of law on October 26th, subject to any orders which might be passed by this Court on the application for transfer if such an application was filed before October 26th or on any application for further adjournment which might be made to this Court before October 26th. His Lordship ordered that a copy of the final portion of this order should be given forthwith to Mr. Langford James who undertook to communicate it to the accused before noon to-morrow.

Dr. Katju on behalf of Muzaffer Ahmed has filed an application praying for hearing of the application for Muzaffer's release on bail being expedited on the plea that owing to protracted illness, Muzaffar Ahmed's health was gradually failing, and his condition was becoming worse.—A. P.

ANTI-SOVIET PLOT.

—:o:—

Five Ex-Tsarist Generals Sent To Gallows.

ENRAGED IN COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Moscow.—It is announced that five ex-Tsarist Generals have been sentenced to death and executed on charge of being concerned in counter-revolutionary organisation in Soviet Munitions industry with the object of weakening the country's defensive capacity by acts of sabotage and espionage and facilitating foreign intervention.

Other accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING IN SEDITION CASE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

"This is reducing trial to a farce", observed the Public Prosecutor to-day, when two of the accused in the sedition case against Sjt. Subhas Bose and 13 other Congressmen came seven minutes late.

The Magistrate seriously warned the absentees when they turned up.

At to-day's trial, Sjt. Subhas Bose was not present, being away at Lahore.

The Public Prosecutor objected to exemption from attendance in the case of Sjt. Subhas Bose and he was accordingly wired to.

After the examination of two more witnesses, the case was adjourned till Thursday.—Free Press.

LORD GOSCHEN FLIES OVER DELHI.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

His Excellency Lord Goschen flew over New Delhi and Old Delhi this morning.—A. P.

EXPERT ADVICE SHOWS NO WAY

Simon's Financial Adviser Pleads Inability to Produce Practical Scheme

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

A SUGGESTION THAT WILL MAKE AUTONOMY A MOCKERY

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The report of Sir George Schuster's departure for England does not come as a surprise to financial circles in England. This had been expected for some time. The Central Committee had been practically told that it was not expected to apply its mind to the financial aspect of the "reforms". And when some members wanted to benefit by Mr. Layton's expert knowledge they were told that Mr. Layton was the adviser to the Simon Commission. It is now learnt that the problem of the Simon Commissioners is that they are confronted by a multiplicity of expert counsels. After the Simon Conference resumed its sittings in London they had before them expert evidence tendered by Sir Basil Blackett and the financial advisers of the Secretary of State in the India Office. Sir Basil Blackett, it is said, pleaded for a large measure of freedom from the control of Whitehall for the Finance Member of the Government of India. Thus while Sir Basil was able to give the Simon Commissioners a clear idea of what changes were desirable in the relations between the Central Government and the India Office he was unable to assist the Simon Commission with regard to the adjustment of the relations between the Central and Provincial Governments. Meanwhile it is asserted that Whitehall's financial experts threw cold water on Sir Basil's schemes as regards the relations between Simla and Whitehall and as regards the Central and Provincial Governments advocated greater centralisation. Thus the Central Government, it is said, was to be entrusted with the task of collecting and distributing taxes. This scheme was strenuously resisted by the members of the Central Committee, especially by Sir Sankaran, as involving a policy which, would reduce autonomy to a mockery. The Central Committee members generally took the view that any central control over the levy, collection and distribution of taxation would be opposed to the entire spirit of the Montagu reforms which contemplated devolution of more and more powers and not centralisation of control. Mr. Layton, Financial Adviser, it is said, expressed inability to formulate practical schemes due to his inexperience of practical affairs in India. The net result is that Sir George Schuster is coming over in order to advise the Simon Commission.

It is also considered likely that Sir George Schuster's presence in England would be availed of by influential City circles which are heavily interested in Indian stability as a result of their financial commitments for consultations as to the attitude which the City interests should take towards the question of Indian reforms. The City circles are said to be considerably impressed by the progress Sir George Schuster has made in India in establishing cordial relations with Indian business circles in striking contrast with the complete distrust and hostility which the brilliant ex-Finance Member aroused. If the Finance Member proposes to give relief to the Indian Textile Industry, as is attributed to him, it is also likely that Lancashire interests will thrash out with the Finance Member the possible reactions on Lancashire of any proposal which he may introduce.—Free Press.

Sir A. C. McWatters To Officiate As Finance Member?

—:o:—

DELHI, Oct. 22.

Sir George Schuster arrived here this morning. During his short absence from India, Sir A. C. McWatters will presumably officiate as Finance Member, Sir George Schuster is expected to return to India in December.—A. P.

East Africa Indians' Distrust of Govt.

MR. PANDYA'S FAREWELL WARNING.

Complains of Step-Motherly Treatment.

DELEGATION'S GRATITUDE TO PEOPLE.

NEED FOR GREATER VILIGILANCE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

On the eve of his return to East Africa Mr. J. B. Pandya, leader of the East African Indian Deputation, has issued a statement expressing warm appreciation of the support received in India by the deputation and urging that the pressure of public opinion should not be relaxed. Mr. Pandya says:

THANKS INDIAN PRESS.

The East African Indian Deputation has now completed its work in India. I am sailing back to Kenya on the 23rd instant. Before I leave the shores of India, I take this opportunity to record our warm appreciation and deep sense of gratitude to the leaders and press in India, who without exception have identified themselves with us in the representation of our cause. The Press has given us the place of honour and treated us with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Through their co-operation, our question has received the widest publicity in India.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SERVICES.

Among those who have actively helped us during our stay in India the foremost are Sir Pushotamdas Thakurdas and Mrs. Naidu. Sir Purshotamdas as vice-chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and as a member of the Standing Emigration Committee has kept himself fully informed about our question and maintained close touch with our position. He has continuously taken a strong attitude on our question and pressed it on the Government of India with great energy and determination and has rendered us great help, for which we are garteful to him.

GRATITUDE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu has long taken very keen interest in our question. She was the first Indian leader who visited East Africa and since then the people in East Africa have always received her warm sympathy and support. Since our arrival in India we have received great public support to our cause due to her influence. We in East Africa are very grateful to her for this help rendered to our cause.

I. I. C. A.'s HELP.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has rendered great service to our cause at this stage by giving financial help which enabled us to send a deputation to London. We are indebted to Mr. Kunzru, who despite delicate health and at great personal sacrifice sailed to London at a moment's notice to represent our case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"UNNECESSARILY SECRETIVE."

It was unfortunate that during our stay in India Sir Mahomed Habibulla was absent. We cannot deny that our impressions of the treatment meted out to us by the Acting Member in charge can hardly be called happy. It seemed to us that he was unnecessarily secretive and in our opinion he could have easily been more helpful. If he was unable to publish his telegram to the Secretary of State for India, he might have easily issued a declaration of policy on representations made by us to him. We are assured by our friends that the Government of India have strongly and correctly represented our case.

WARNING TO LEADERS.

We are, however, of the opinion that the vigilant attitude of the leaders in India and the pressure of public opinion expressed through the Legislative Assembly and the Press is essential before the Government of India could be moved to take a stand helpful to us. In order to achieve this result we earnestly appeal to the leaders in India to apply such pressure continuously and keep in touch with our position particularly by visiting East Africa from time to time. We also feel that it would further our cause if the Indian National Congress and such other bodies would send delegations to East Africa to study our problems.

MR. ANANTANI TO SAIL TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Biharilal Anantani, one of the members of our deputation, is proceeding to England shortly and it is hoped it may be possible for him to expedite his departure, as it is felt his presence there would be very useful for carrying on further propaganda on behalf of Indians in East Africa according to the Congress policy and in joint consultation with Mr. Kunzru, who is already there is our representative.—A. P.

KARACHI DOCKERS ATTACK "BLACK-LEGS."

Two Hundred Troops Called Out To Disperse Crowd.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYERS CLIMB DOWN.

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

In connection with the harbour strike to-day, a mob rushed at a party of workmen who were being taken to work under police protection and overwhelmed the police, this necessitating the calling out of two hundred Indian Troops who cleared the mob off the wharves and Port Trust premises. Carrying of lathies and other weapons has been forbidden in the harbour district for one month by order of the District Magistrate.

Meanwhile a special meeting of the Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust this morning agreed to make a reduction in the hours of work provided the strikers resumed work immediately. The Board saw no objection to the reference of other points under dispute to arbitration if necessary.

The strikers have not yet replied to this.—A. P.

LABOUR BOWS TO TORY DECREE!

Unwanted "Reforms" Scheme to Be Thrust upon Ceylon

LONDON, Oct. 22.

That Lord Passfield has, according to reliable reports, endorsed the main recomendations of the Donoughmore Commission caused considerable disappointment to the Left wing Labour circles. According to reports Lord Passfield has retained all the objectionable features of Donoughmore scheme to which Ceylonese opinion was considerably opposed. Thus the experienced official control as well as the extraordinary powers of the Governor are to remain to whittle down the effect of whatever transfer of control may have been contemplated by some of the recommnedations of the Donoughmore Commission. In this connection Lord Passfield, it is pointed out, is only carrying out the decree of the late Conservative Government which delivered the ultimatum to the Ceylonese Nationalists that it is either whole Donoughmore scheme or no scheme of "reforms" at all. Lord Passfield has failed to act up to the Socialist principles at the very outset of his ministerial career is the general consensus of opinion.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Early Advance Met Liquidation

TATA STEEL SHARES REACH NEW HIGH LEVEL.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The share market opened very steady and Tata Steel Defd. shares reached a new high level of Rs. 306/. Bulls are aggressive buyers and the market still continues highly manipulated. prices again improved and reach- Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 789/ and improved to Rs. 890/ when a relapse of 2 points was recorded on profit taking but ed to Rs. 790/. The enquiry subsided and prices ruled easy on long liquidation and closed at Rs. 786/ Fazal shares opened at Rs. 556/ and after hardening to Rs. 560/ reached to Rs. 558/. Once more an attempt was made but prices after touching to Rs. 560/ declined to Rs.. 588/. Later on the market was quiet and closed at Rs. 556/ Pearl shares opened at Rs. 332/ and after improving to Rs. 336/ declined and closed at Rs. 333/ Tata Iron Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 301/ and with some setbacks flared to Rs. 306/ but later on ruled quiet on liquidation and closed at the lowest level of Rs. 298/ Cement shares were rather steady. Alcock shares opened at Rs. 333/ and advanced to Rs. 340/ not closed quiet at Rs. 334/ Burma shares were steady. Tata Hydros were very steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 787,90,86.
Century 333,36,33
Colaba 136-14
Crescent 91
Fazul 566,60,56,57,56
Indore 371
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 482
New Great 173
Pearl 332,35,33
Simplex 51
Swadeshi 417,18-2
Burms 773,77,73
Hydro 1271,73,70,68,70
Tram 146
Defd. 301,5,5-10,3,278
Ord. 74-10,75-8,74-14,74-6
Bundi 18-6
Indian 285,86,85
Katni Ord. 210,11
Alcock 333,35,40,34-6

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75-10
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 786-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Century India 482-8.
Century 100, 333-12.
Colaba Land 100, 136-14.
Crescent 100, 91-4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 9-6-3.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 146-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 230, 556/4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100. 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 118-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 1.200.
Indore Maiwa 100, 1221 371/4
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000. 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 171-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495
Maneckji Petit 1.000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 173-12 15.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 333-12.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4.480
Simplex 180, 20, 51/4
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 417/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77
Central 200 xd., 17-14.
Imperial 506, 40f, 1375
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340.
Union 5/11, 3-4-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/6
Central India Mining 5/14
Gwalior Cement 88, 97.
Indian Cement 285.
Punjab Cement, 100, 12.
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd.150
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17/8
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 211-4.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 87
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 770.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1270.
Tata Power 800, nil 657/8
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 148/12
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12/10
New India Assurance 6y 21-4.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y. 334-6.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 12.
Paid 200, 205.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 222-8.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33/8
Burma (1) Corporation 773-12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 350 Def. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 12-14.
Tata Construction xd. 42.
Tata Iron Ord. 74-6.
Tata Iron Defd. 298/12
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (x. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 141.
Tata 2nd Pref. 84-8.
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1097-8.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1082/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

3 months Discounts 6 5|32 pe cent.
6 months Discounts 6 1|4 pe cent.
Bank of England rate 6-1|2 per cent.
Call Money 2-1/2 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4p per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Rise 3 to 9 Points.

SHORT COVERING FOLLOWED BY REALISING.

TALK ABOUT FROST.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 points on reports of cold rains and during the first half an hour a further rise of 8 points was recorded on short covering. This level proved to be the highest level of the day and there was talk of frost over the Western Belt. However the early improvement was followed by realising which caused a relapse of 14 points. In the afternoon there was not doing and with somewhat steadier conditions the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 18.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and in the absence of selling closed at a rise of 11 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 11 points to 17.81c.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 97000 bales and exports amounted to 13,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady at unchanged prices and ruled firm throughout the day on reports of unfavourable weather reports. The market closed strong at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 9.93d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 10 points with January 9.59 and March 9.67.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was barely steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 15.65d. per lb.

The U. S. Farm Board is taking active steps to help American Cotton growers as present prices are looked upon unsatisfactory. Weather reports are unfavourable and we feel inclined to look for steadier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Hariss & Vose in a cable received by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee this morning state that the effect of the announcement of Farm Relief Board, after the close of the New York market will be bullish.

N. Y. December Highest 18.13 lowest 17.98 January Highest 18.24 (10-34 a.m.) lowest 13.10 (1-01 p.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Now York cables reported frost West persistent idea peak movement passed."

Messrs. Grunning & Co.:—

"There is better feeling in the market owing to spinners are more inclined to buy. Weather reports are less favourable. Market looks like grounding."

Reuter.—

"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by fears of frost but later declined partially on realizing."

New York:—"Market steadier on frost predicted in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpol friends dated 22nd. October. 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co. "Advance caused by better demand and fears of frost."

YEOTMAL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

C. P. No. 2.

The daily arrivals are about 150 Carts. Bombay Padtar Rate about Rs. 300|-. Last Saturday Rain 1|2 inch.

PANDHARKAWADA COTTON.

—:o:—

C. P. No. 1.

The daily arrivals are about 15 to 20 carts. Bombay Padtar about Rs. 305|10.

KHAMGAON COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Oomra Style.

The daily arrivals are about 100 Carts. Bombay Padtar Rate is about Rs. 290|- Present arrivals are black leafy, rain damaged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Oct. close at s.8|9 1|2d. —7|8d.
Dec. close at s.9|1 3|4d.—1-1|4d.
Mar. close at s.9|9d.—1-1|2d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.28-1|8 up 1-1|4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.36 up 1-1|4.
May per bushel dol. 1|39-1|2 up 1-1|4.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
Nov. 23.25—0.
Feb. 20.60 up 15.

WHEAT MARKET TELEGRAM.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. cable as under:—

"Chicago cables Wheat firm despite weakness Stock Exchange; rains Argentine temporarily sufficient Corn Oats displated independent strength."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

Weather & Ginning.

Cold rains Central Belt. More rain expected. Weather much cool. Expect next ginning report 9,350,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 21.

October	17.82	plus .03
December	18.02	plus .09
January	18.14	plus .08
March	18.41	plus .07
May	18.71	plus .07
July	18.83	plus .08
Middling Spot	18.05	plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 21.

October	17.77	plus .11
December	17.96	plus .16
Middling Spot	17.81	plus .11

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 21.

New York, 10-55 (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	17.94
January	18.20
March	18.48

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October	17.91
January	18.91
March	18.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 21.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	97,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

	Openin	Closing.
October	9.61	9.67 plus .08
November		9.63 plus .06
December		9.65 plus .06
January	9.65	9.72 plus .08
February		9.74 plus .08
March	9.75	9.82 plus .09
April		9.83 plus .09
May	9.83	9.90 plus .09
June		9.90 plus .09
July	9.84	9.92 plus .09
August		9.89 plus .09
September		9.86 plus .09
October		9.83 plus .09
Middling Spot		9.93 plus .04

LIVEROOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	800
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Scinde Fully Good	5.90
Scinde Fine	6.15
Scinde Superfine	6.40
Bengal Good	5.65
Bengal Fully Good	5.90
Bengal Fine	6.15
Oomra Good	6.80
Oomra Fully Good	7.10
Oomra Fine	7.40
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.25
Broach Superfine	8.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

October	14.75	plus .02
November	14.78	plus .02
January	14.85	plus .02
March	15.06	
May	15.32	
July	15.48	
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	15.65	—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 21.

Silver:—No special feature. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-15|16
Forward	23

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 21.

Interest Day to Loans 5-1|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 6-5|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bengal 232 D./J.
Broach 334 J./M.
Oomra 222 D./J.

SPOT RATE.

Extra Superfine	Superfine	F. good	F. good
244	241	237	232

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The local market ruled excited on reports of unfavourable weather and statement of U. S. Farm Relief Board. The market opened at Rs. 334 for Broach A-M delivery and hardened to Rs. 334/8. Liverpool was due to open 3 points lower but it opened strong at a rise of 8 points and further advanced by 2 points. The local market once more developed into excitements and prices flared up to Rs. 336/12.

The market closed strong at the highest level as under:—

Broach A.-M.	337	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	294	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	234	12	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

October	204.70—2.30
June	199.60—0.90
April	200.50—0.30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 21-10-29	338000
,, Yesterday do.	97000
Exports to date do.	1548000
Stock at Ports 18-10-29	1838000
,, Interior Towns do.	1042000
,, Liverpool 18-10-29	382000
Visible Supply 18-10-29	4157000
Quantity in Sight do.	5357000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/1 Highest 50/2/6 Lowest 49/12 Closing 50/1.

Groundnut Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/14 Lowest Rs. 53/ 8 Closing Rs. 53/12.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

100 Japan T. and Co. Aurangabad 252
100 Do. Lasar 253
100 Do. Sailu 252
100 Do. Bengal 216
100 B. Karshandas Khandesh 255
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Bagalkot 285
100 Currimbhai Kharja 203
100 R. Narandas Wun 237 1/2
100 India Cotton Bengal 215
100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon 150
100 Forbes and Co. Barnala 214
100 P. Crystal and Co. Aurangabad 223
100 Do. Arvi 242

YEOTMAL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

C. P. No. 2.

Yeotmal, Oct. 22.

To-day's arrivals about 100 carts. Bombay Padtar Rs. 305/. The arrivals are largely red leafy and Block leafy can be had at Bombay Padtar Rs. 285/.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Fitered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 538/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Wheat	2,164 Cwts
Linseed	7,096 ,,
Rape, Ral & Mustard-seeds	562"
Gingellyseeds	1,081 ,,
Poppyseeds	109 ,,
Groundnuts	24.257 ,,
Castorseeds	80 ,,
Rice	7,742 ,,
Myrabollams	990 ,,
Cottonseeds	3,505 ,,
Gram	1,190 ,,
Joowar	539 ,,
Maize	367 ,,
Barley	457 ,,
Rairee	2,317 ,,
Coal	620 Tons

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Ready. Red leafy. New	Ready Average. Old.
Bengal Superfine	240	215
Bengal Fine	230	205
Bengal F.G.	225	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	.....	260
Nagpur Savner Fine	.....	260
Yeotmal Fine	.....	255
Arvi Fine	.....	250
Amraoti Fine	.....	245
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	.....	235
Mulkapur Fine	.....	225
Khnadesh	.....	220
Muthia Fine	.....	210
Muthia F.G	.....	190
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	250
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	225
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	245
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....	.....
Compta Good	.....	435
Ranja	.....	440
Busoga	.....	

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF KARACHI COTTON TRADE.

Steady Rise In Exports.

SEASON 1928-29

The cotton business is steadily increasing at Karachi and the total shipments for season 1928-29 amounted to 1,018,174 bales against 8,78,384 bales last season and 7,39,588 bales during 1926-27. The principal increase is found in exports to Japan, China, England and Germany. Details of shipments to different countries from Karachi prepared by Messrs. Karsandas Jivandas are as under:—

SHIPMENT TO COUNTRIES.

	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Japan	235315	193802	191153
China	106323	24234	64514
U. S. A.	18871	8349	9501
Canada	50	125	——
S. America	320	——	——
England	117477	91520	45086
Ireland	75	590	140
Holland	25582	23612	25857
Belgium	56967	56620	41587
Portugal	63	585	——
Spain	40727	35396	32184
France	40442	39744	33718
Germany	171853	140519	111823
Denmark	——	55	——
Sweden	1045	770	499
Italy	171509	172621	132108
Balcan	725	25	1267
Ugoslave	774	611	1602
India	30085	89416	48549
Total	1018174	878384	739588

The firm of Messers. Volkart Bros. tops the list of exporters whose shipments amounted to 193150 bales against 145298 last season and 133494 bales in the season 1926-27. The details are as under:—

SHIPMENT BY FIRMS.

	1928-29	1927-28
Volkart	193150	145298
Ralli	156714	146773
Japan	87133	116545
Toyo	52883	32159
Gosho	49330	43228
Gill	38509	45066
Bombay Co.	40201	31003
Louise	27686	26750
Forbes	30533	33275
Sassoon E. D.	——	——
Sassoon David	21450	——
Vurdhman	——	10357
James	3746	2325
Langley	14843	12979
Anglo Siam	4184	3180
Graham T. C.	10843	2193
Patel	25764	7108
Spinner	19798	6923
Sundries	241417	211122
Total	1018174	878384

These figures when summarised give the following balance sheet showing a carry-over of 160,306 bales against 101,313 bales on the 1st September, 1928:—

CROP STATISTICS 1928-29.

Carry over 1st Sept. 1928		101313
Arrivals during 1928-29		1075455
of which:		
Sind	228010	
Punjab	789736	
Rajputana	20170	
U. Provinces	37539	
Locally pressed:		
Samples, Salvage Cotton & Co.		3000
		1179763
Less:		
Shipment	1018962	
Burnt & Co.	500	1019462
Carry-over 1st Sept. 1929		160301

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 13|16.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1|5 27|32 Oct.
D D 1|5 7|8.
T T 1|5 7|8 Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1|5 29|32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Two Mails.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Nov.
3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 276 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 276
Banks Buying T T 274 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 121 3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 3/4.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.87 3/4 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/2 21st inst.
London/Paris 123.90 21st inst.
London/Belbium 34.880 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 3/4 21st inst.
London/Italy 93.10 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/4 19th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 22 15/16 19th inst. 22 15/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/16 19th inst. 23 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 15/16 19th inst. 50 1/16 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 3/16 per cent. 19th inst. 6 3/16 per cent. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/4 per cent. 19th inst. 6 1/4 per cent. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos. 3-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 22.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/4/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-37 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/6.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—6th November Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/13/6 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/0/6.
Tone of market:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. No special feature. Small business.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	Yesterday. 2 Days.
Khandesh	149	3,271
Central India	177	10.194
Barsi and Nagar	57	3.300
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105	1,086
Berar	349	16,752
Central Provinces	56	6,346
Total Oomras	893	40,940
Dholera	70	3,718
N.-W. Provinces	346	3,946
Rajputana		2,223
Sind-Punjab	184	2,553
Broach	163	3,619
Coompta & Dharwar	735	23,046
Westerns-Northerns	2	7,081
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	611	3,248
Persian		46
American		778
Egyptian and African		12,443
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		65
Tot al	3,004	103,815

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

1st Sept. to 17th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

19/10/20.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Europe	8,407	90,586
Japan & China	464	93,691
Coast Ports	81	2,071
Up-country by Rail		14.6
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,624
Total	8,952	218,836

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Wheat May	7	12	3
Wheat Jan.	7	10	6
Linseed May	12	10	3
Castorseed July	10	0	0
Cottonseed July	4	6	0
Groundnuts July	11	5	0
Gram Punjab May	41	0	0

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK),

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
26 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	Rnd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
20th Nov.	Dumana	..	8,427
18th Dec.	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay,

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
23rd Oct.	Baroda ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
23rd „ About 9 p.m.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	
24th „	Vasna ..	Busrah via Karachi	
26th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi.	
28th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & C'Mandvi.	
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru	5973	20 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	— —	@30 Oct
Awa Maru	602	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@13 Nov
@Nagato Maru	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	Maiden	
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Nov. 27 Nov.	20 Nov. 4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares & Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru	9th Dec.	21st „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

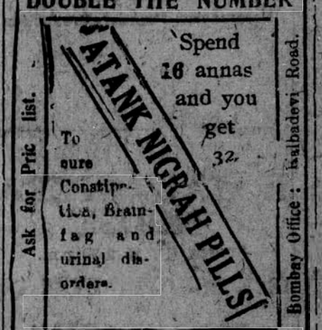
Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER


ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Spend 16 annas and you get 32.
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price list.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad: City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband	Sikandarabad U.P.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun		
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK
opened which can be operated on application.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalool, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibai Desai, late Naib Dewan, Baroda
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 18.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of 12/-

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

and other to the:— Bombay

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS.

A Socialist View Of Credit And Currency.

In masterful terms the Independent Labour Party has demanded the nationalisation of the Bank of England and the joint-stock institutions. Official Labour is more cautious. Admittedly it is committed to a solution in terms of public ownership; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and most of his present colleagues have always recognised that almost the worst service to their movement would be a shock to British credit, writes "A Labour Moderate" in the "Sunday Times," London.

Mr. Snowden is credited with the intention to appoint a Cabinet Committee to review the general credit and currency system. It is probably not yet certain whether an announcement to that effect will be made in the autumn Session. The rise in the Bank rate, the fact that no real impression is being made on the volume of unemployment, the restrictive effects of the higher rate, the wide impression that Britain is being dragged, for all practical purposes, at the tail of American speculation, the still wider impression that the purely industrial side is not adequately represented at the Bank of England, and the extra burden that the higher rate imposes on tax-payers in public borrowing may all strengthen the hands of the Chancellor.

TIRED OF SECRECY.

Moreover, it may be welcomed by large numbers outside the Socialist movement. Mr. McKenna, who is, after all, chairman of the biggest of the big five, is known to be favourable. In many of its recent resolutions the Federation of British Industries has gone further in criticism of the present system than the more orthodox of the Socialists. Business is tired of the secrecy which attends all the actions of Mr. Montagu Norman in a subject of vital importance to industry. What is the real truth about the gold reserve? Do the Treasury and the Government maintain effective contact? If it is the case that the Chancellor has recently pressed that the rise in the rate should be delayed until the last possible moment, is there any reason why the country and Parliament should not be openly informed of the fact, in order that the commercial community may know where it stands? Is there genuine influence with the Federal Reserve authorities in the United States? Or is it true that with an even higher rate—with probably disastrous consequences for at least a section of industry—there would still be a drain across the Atlantic?

The INTERNATIONAL BANK.

On these and kindred questions the Committee would probably get information. Moreover, there is now the new question of the proposed Bank for International Settlements. Certain financial authorities would have it reduced to a mere perpetuation of the Reparations Commission, charged with the duty of supervising the German annuities, the deliveries in kind, and similar effort. Others would make it an effective international central bank. Forty-three per cent. of the world's gold is today in America. Can the Bank for International Settlements carry out the plain intention of international financial conferences after the war and secure the most economical use of world gold, and, incidentally, do something of practical character to protect Great Britain from the very high bank rate which is now added to all the other post-war sacrifices this country has made? In short, notwithstanding the virtual unanimity in return to the gold standard—with the essential note in which only a few cranks wish to interfere—there is again criticism of the credit and currency system from many angles. In that process attention is naturally directed to the central institution—the Bank of England.

THE REAL DANGER.

In all probability the majority of members of the present Government would hope that, from the firm review of such a committee, a definite scheme for turning the Bank of England into a public co-operation would emerge. On the purely technical side the difficulty is negligible. The capital is small; a large part of the business is ascertained and automatic; certain of the relations with the Government and the Treasury would be regularised; and the plea of the Bank that it is even now a public corporation would then be answerable. But the central problem remains—will there be genuine safeguard against "political" influence, in an unhealthy sense? In other words, will successive Governments use the Bank to secure a credit and currency policy which might be inflation to-day, deflation to-morrow, or anything else which was regarded as useful or valuable for the purposes of the party in power? A recent standard work on central banking agrees that that is the real danger which must always be faced.

ANCHORED TO GOLD.

The Socialist movement is fully alive to that issue. It recalls, however, that, practically without exception, the world is anchored to gold. On that basis there is fundamental regulation of the most effective character. Further, that is not inconsistent with a greater elasticity within the gold standard, provided that it is designed to assist remunerative enterprise and not barren speculation. In addition, it probably agrees that the public corporation it might wish to establish would have to be entirely clear of political influences it would, on representative lines, run the bank strictly in terms of sound banking principle; and the constitution would be designed to make that safeguard complete. On the corporation the Government, which must always have very large interests in the Bank of England, both sides in industry technical banking skill and other forces would be represented. But in broad policy much more publicity would be afforded, consistent always with the national interest. Beyond that as an initial effort Socialist leaders might not be prepared to go.

PUBLIC UTILITY ORGANISATIONS.

Out and out Socialists would press for the public ownership or control of the joint stock banks. That would raise much larger questions; which probably could only be considered if there were a substantial majority for Socialism in the general electorate. It is much more likely that the next step would be to make these institutions as far as possible public utility organisations, side by side with the wide development of co-operative and municipal banking. A forecast on such lines from a Cabinet or other committee would doubtless be the most acceptable outcome for the present Government; but even if present criticism increased, it is doubtful whether anything in legislation could be attempted within the life-time of this Parliament. The most cautious proposal lends itself to endless misrepresentation, as the Government is well aware. But if an authority of the standing of Mr. McKenna declared in favour of public corporation for the Bank of England the position would be changed: and that step at all events the Government might be prepared to consider.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co. Merchant Tailors, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED REAL LIVE SALESMEN to represent a large Publishing House just opening in India. Liberal commission offered to men able to influence large business in all important towns and districts of India. Preference given to those able to guarantee big returns and able to interview all sections. Wonderful opportunity for real live representatives to earn good money regularly. References required. Apply Box No. 2375, c/o. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1953

WANTED.—An experienced Hindu MIDWIFE, for the Medical Deptt. Panna on Rs. 30 p.m. with prospects. Candidates should submit their applications stating age, experience, etc. With copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I.
A 33019

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Blocks, ground and 2nd floor, accommodation 3 Bed Rooms, Dining Hall and Kitchen, etc. Good locality. Rent from Rs. 70. Apply DIAS LODGE, No. 54D, Grant Road, Cursetji Rana Street, Bombay.
C R1961

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED.—A Second Hand MOTOR CAR in running order. See SAJAN & COY., Tiles Merchants, 18, Custom House Road, Fort.
JA R1959

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A fair accomplished, rich BRIDE from a respectable family of Golla Naidu caste, to marry a Bachelor, Same community, drawing a decent salary in Government Service. No encumbrances. Apply with photo to:—Box No. 2376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1960

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAILJI POONJAJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GANGARAM DAYARAM DIVECHA.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, exchange, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereof situate, lying and being at North Brooke Street, formerly called Portuguese Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2510, New No. 9530, Old Survey No. 1-348A and New Survey No. 5066 and Cadastral Survey No. 3863 of Bhuleshwar Division under tenure quit and ground rent assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 7780-81, Street No. 108 and bounded, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Parvatibai, wife of Kaniya Nandramrao and now of Mohandas Pranjivandas Ganjawalla, on or towards the East by the said North Brooke Street formerly called Portuguese Street on or towards the South by the house formerly of Haribhai Shanker but now of Jamnadas Ambaram on the West by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1929.

Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33024

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF OFFICER FOR THE CITY MUNICIPALITY AMALNER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an appointment of a Chief Officer for the City Municpality Amalner, which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th November, 1929.

2. A candidate must be a Graduate or an expert in Engineering with an adequate knowledge of Marathi and Modi-Correspondence.

3. The pay will be on a graded scale of Rs. 150-10/1-200 plus conveyance allowance.

4. The selected candidate will be on probation for a period of one year and will be confirmed if his work is found satisfactory.

5. Candidates having experience of Municipal work will be given preference.

V. K. BHAGAWAT,
President, Municipality Amalner.
Amalner,
Municipal Office,
20th October, 1929.
33025

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1554 of 1929.

CHATURBHUJ GANESHRAM, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Shroffs at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
SHIVNATH KANIRAM, formerly carrying on business in the name and style of Kaniram Shivnath at Dudaicha, Tapti Valley Railway, East Khandesh. ..... Defendant.

To
SHIVNATH KANIRAM
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 5,621 with interest on Rs. 4,641-6-0 at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from the 29th day of July ,1929, till Judgment, as per particulars annexed to the Plaint, costs of the suit and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and you are hereby Summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of November, 1929, at 11 O'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Honourable Court and take Notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 21st day of October. 1929.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
33028

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AHAMAD KASAM VAVADA, of Rander, Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Rander, in Surat District. .... Deceased.

MAHOMED GULAM LADAVA, of Rander Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the surviving Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased residing at Rander, in Surat District. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMA[illegible]GHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. [illegible]tice at Bombay, Fifth day of [illegible] year of our Lord [illegible] hundred and tw[illegible] the Twentieth [illegible]

Seal of the High Court [illegible]

The 5th [illegible] Me[illegible]

[redacted]

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
[illegible]EST AMERICAN INVENTION.
[illegible]bstitute for real Diamonds.
Excels evenGenuine quality of Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
[illegible]uts Glasses like Genuine [illegible]monds.
Catalogue Free.
[illegible]CIAL DIAMOND CO. [illegible]daly Street, Madras'

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER!
Watch for the date of :—
Sensational Boxing Tourney.
OPENING SKATING RING
and other features,
DAILY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
GRANT ROAD.
BOMBAY THEATRE
Wednesday, 23-10-1929 at 9 P. M.
SAUNSHAYA--KALOL
AND
CONCERT of Mrs. HIRABAI BADODEKAR
(Well-known Singer)
Saturday 26-10-29 at 8-30 P. M.
And
Sunday 27-10-1929 at 3 P. M.
"SAUBHADRA"
Tickets can be had at the Theatre
From 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M. Daily.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Action like a streak!
Side splitting Comedy!
Western Thrills!
HOOT GIBSON
IN
"RIDING FOR FAME"
One of Hood Gibson's brightiest Action-Comedies!

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Imperial Film Company's Extra Super Productiou
"INDIRA"
Featuring
the famous star Miss SULOCHANA
and supported by
Miss JILOO and Mr. JAMSETJI.
Story by:—Mr. V. H. DESAI.
Directed by:—Mr. CHOWDHARY.
!!DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE!!
Because it presents an enchanting story revealing the social life of a cinema actress.
DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Wonder Dog
RIN-TIN-TIN
In His First Film
with sound
"JAWS OF STEEL"
A Warner Bros.' Synchronized Production in 7 Reels.
Also Showing
FOX MOVIETONE NEWS
First Time in India.
Newspapers that talk

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ADOLPHE MENJOU
In His Latest Comedy
THE KING ON MAIN STREET
Paramount Premier Production

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
DICK NORTON REVUE CO.
In
"HOT ICE"
A New Revue in 2 Acts.
Booking at Rose and Co.

COTTON INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN.

Value Of Group Instinct.

Further light has now been thrown on the reasons for the remarkable growth of the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry in Japan. A generation ago that country had three-quarters of a million spindles and now she has six and a quarter million spindles. The long lead which England formerly possessed over Japan regarding cotton manufactures is being rapidly overhauled. In total weight of cotton used Japan now actually leads Lancashire and it is significant that the average counts of yarn spun and the cloth produced are growing continuously finer. The power of Japanese competition is not sufficiently realised by looking only at the number of spindles, for taking into account the hours they are run, a working week is at least two and a half times as long as in Lancashire, making Japan's competitive power equal to 24 million mule spindles in this country.

Japan, therefore, has a double advantage for the earning power of the machinery is proportionately increased, and it therefore can be renewed at much shorter intervals, so enabling the Japanese producer to take advantage of the latest developments in machinery. The production of yarn and cloth is as high as in the best mills that can be found in Lancashire. Many of them show an actual rate of production higher than that claimed in textile machinists' catalogues.

The labour force of the spinning mills is very little inferior to English standards. In weaving the staffing is better than in this country, so that the average number of Japan's ordinary looms attended to by a girl operative is 5.5 against 3.5 a few years ago. There has also been a general introduction of tutomatic looms, of which over 12,000 are now working in Japan, and this mass production movement is spreading rapidly. This and other information of great value and interest to all connected with the cotton textile industry is contained in a special report which Mr. Arno S. Pearse the General Secretary of the International Spinners' Federation has compiled as a result of his recent tour in the Far East.

GROUP INSTINCT

Mr. Pearse states that the Japanese cotton spinning and manufacturing industry could never have achieved its present position without the group instinct which has been generated by the family system and which is still characteristic of Japan. It is that spirit which has been the cause of Japan's rapid development and the same group instinct has led to the huge combinations in the Japanese cotton industry. The second cause of Japan's rapid advancement has been her efficient system of buying raw cotton. The third cause of the strength is to be found in organisation. Four mill combines control 60 per cent. of the whole industry. There are three very large cotton buying firms which also undertake the selling of the manufactured goods, and they cut out the middleman between themselves and the wholesale dealer in China, India and other markets. European goods are dearer, by at least 4-1'2 per cent on account of the absence of a direct link between European exporting houses and the wholesale dealers in the Far East. There are also big savings as a result of the grouping under one roof of the mill processes. The final advantage is the lower cost of labour in spinning as well as in weaving. The workpeople are docile. There may be occasional strikes, but as 70 per cent. of the operatives are girls between the ages of 14 and 20 who remain in the mill for only about two to three years, they are not likely to join trade unions in large numbers. This does not, however mean a low standard of labour conditions which are kept at a high level by the welfare work undertaken in the Japanese mills. About 80 per cent. of the operatives live on the premises, and two hours are daily devoted to schooling. Not only is the ordinary school curriculum provided, but practical subjects and even ethics are taught. The mill operatives of Japan are all able to read and write and their general standard of education is quite up to that of the mill operatives in Europe. Every operative has a bath daily and the dormitories in which the operatives sleep are an example of cleanliness and comfort. Those living on the mill premises are better off than in their own homes. The Japanese mill operative is very nimble and can bear comparison with most European cotton mill operatives, owing to the excellent training and supervision in the mills. The abolition of nightwork in Japan as from July of this year led many people to believe that this would be the cause of a considerably increased cost of production, but that has not occurred, and the abolition of nightwork has actually meant a slight increase in output owing to change systems of working.

CO-OPERATION URGED.

Mr. Pearse also visited China, and in his report makes the suggestion that Lancashire spinners should join hands with the Japanese in developing the cotton industry in China. In this connection Mr. F. Holroyd, the President of the International Spinners' Federation, states: "With wages at only half the rates paid in Japan and the demonstrated possibility of raising efficiency to an equal standard, it can only be expected that the displacement of our former immense export trade to China will continue at an ever-increasing rate." The cost of spinning in China is slightly lower than in Japan, but the cost of weaving is rather higher, owing to the fact that the operatives are not yet able to look after as many looms as they do in Japan. China has tariff autonomy and Mr. Pearse states that we are sure to see increased duties on cotton goods in the near future, which will place the mills established there in a still more advantageous position. China will be for the European industry a more formidable competitor in her own country than Japan is at present. In the opinion of Mr. Pearse China will undoubtedly see very great mill building development whether the foreigner co-operates or not.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MARINE LINES, NEXT TO PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sunderdas Dharamsey, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1517 of 1929 (Dorothy Vaz vs. Evelyn Vaz and others), by the Court's Order dated the 26th August 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 14th November next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land (of which the Vicar for the time being of the Church of Nassa Senhora Savde of Cavel is the Fazandar) admeasuring about 391 square yards together with the messuage tenements, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the South side of New Sonapur Street, Marine Lines, bearing New Survey No. 8416, Cadastral Survey No. 308 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2863 (1), 2863 (2), Street Nos. 1, 2 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar and partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram, on the West by the property of Edulji Nusserwanji Kharas, on the North by the public passage and beyond it by the Portuguese Church and on the South by the property of Mahomed Yusuf.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India, From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

TO-DAY:—Adjourned meeting of B.P.C.C. Council, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Congress House.

Public reception to Mr. J. Krishna Murthi and Dr. Besant, Blavatsky Lodge, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Friday, Oct. 25.—Mr. J. Krishna Murthi's public lecture, Blavatsky Hall, 8-15 a.m.

MR. J. KRISHNAMURTI'S LECTURE:—He will deliver a public address at the Blavatsky Hall on Friday, the 25th instant at 8-15 a.m. All are cordially invited.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ:—There will be a Sath Kalakshepam on the life and teachings of the Great Sage Thayumanavar by Vidwan N. S. Doraiswami Iyer of Tanjore to-day (Wednesday) in the Samaj Hall from 8-30 p.m.

PRAVACHANA ON GITA:—There will be a 'Pravachana' in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall at Charni Road to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the "Bhakti-yoga" from the Bhagwatgita by Mr. Vamanrao Virginker of Gomantak Gita Dharma Mandal.

* *

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING:—The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Office Hall.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR. J. KRISHNAMURTI AND DR. ANNIE BESANT:—A public Reception will be given to Mr. J. Krishnamurti and Dr. Annie Besant at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, to-day (Wednehday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

SIR GANGARAM TRUST SOCIETY WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE ASSN.:—Sir Gangaram Trust Society Widow Re-marriage Association (Bombay Presidency Branch), has re-opened its office at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bombay No. 4. Applications can be given at any time. Workers can b e seen personally from 9 to 11 in the morning and from 5 to 6 in the evening.

KANARA SARASWATS' DIWALI SPORTS:—The five mile race organised by the Kanara Saraswat Association will be run on Sunday (27th Oct.) at 6 a.m. (S.T.) The route selected is from Alexandra Road, via Queen's Road to Queen Mary's Gymkhana and back by the same route. The competition is open only to the members of the Kanara Saraswat community.

The various items include, Quarter Mile Swimming, Weight-lifting, "Baby Show" of 1 and 3 years, Dands, Sprint and Flat Races, High and Wide Jumps, Putting the Shot, Elocution and other competitions, throwing the cricket ball for adults over 35, seniors, juniors, boys and girls.

Competitors must register their names with the Hon. General Secretary on or before the 24th instant, with age and weight, as no entries after that date will be accepted.

EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

—:o:—

An Exhibition of articles of Arts and Crafts at Sir E. Jackson's bungalow, Cumballa Hill, will be held for a Maternity Home for Railway employees on 21st prox. from 3 to 9 p.m.

Its object is to establish a maternity home for Railway Employees. Details are as follows:—Those getting under Rs. 50 get the free benefit. Those getting over 50 pay nominal charge of Re. 1 and those getting over Rs. 150 or over pay 10 per cent. of their income.

Indian Stall will contain articles of Indian manufacture such as arts, crafts, embroidery, toys, fancy work, sadies, e,t.c.

Those who can help in making the stall successful and varied are requested to communicate with Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Miss Kapila Khandwala, Santa Cruz.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15 Oct. 1929 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation,	1866945
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India (Silver coin)	1079495
" (Gold bullion)	32223[illegible]
" (Silver bullion)	47929
Securities (purchase price) (In India)	391677
Securities (purchase price) (In England)	25610

"STUDENTS' STRIKE A HUMOROUS TOPIC."

—:o:—

How Dewan Of Mysore Views The "Unauthorised Holiday."

Speaking at the Maharaja's College Day celebration at Mysore, on 17th inst.

The Dewan of Mysore, Mr. Mirza Ismail, said:—

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the new scheme of studies and of administration which has just been completed, mainly through the wisdom and skill and labour of our great Vice-Chancellor, is the most notable achievement of University construction in modern India. It is indeed a noble scheme, noble both in scope and in the laborious-contrived fitness and proportion of its parts. But the grander and more precise a scheme, the greater the demand upon those who have to work it. For some years to come, this college will have a very difficult task, in inaugurating worthily the newly fashioned Arts courses of the University. If this is done—and I am confident that the staff will do it—the college will be far more distinguished than ever in academic leadership.

STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

The generations of students that are passing through the college just now have really an even greater chance than the earlier generation of making vital contribution to the college tradition. This is because of the stirring times in which we live. It is great nonsense for any one to speak evil of these times. These are good times—gloriously unsettled, restless, hopeful, times. Differences are keen, fights are strenuous. But why? Simply because there is new life in the country; and the very force that makes faction-fighting now, evil though it be in that manifestation, is the force that will eventually glorify and unite this land. What about students? We hear of student-restlessness everywhere. A little while ago we used to hear of student-sluggishness. People say now: "Alas! what are students in India coming to? Strikes here, strikes there, no respect for their elders! What wild young men they are becoming!" A few years ago the same people were saying, "The curse of our students is that they are too *quiet*: when will they be showing some of the life and vigour of the students of the west?" Well,, he was really true, that remark about the past, that our students were too quiet and too much given to acceptance of ideas without much thinking about them. Probably all would agree that even now they are too receptive, indeed I say to the students here—make your professors prove everything. No doubt what they say is pretty sure to be right—but get them to prove it. Tackle them, discuss, discuss, discuss.

UNREST AMONG STUDENTS.

But what about the new charge against students—that they are getting violent and irrepressible, scorners of authority, strike-lovers, disciples of disorder? Between ourselves, I do not mind telling you that I have come to the conclusion that students' strikes, as they are called, are rather a humorous topic. Alas! we have strikes enough in industrial life, and grim and sorrowful matters they often are bringing with them bitter hostility, and real, keen suffering. But a students' strike is a kind of unauthorised holiday because of that little spice of danger that the student simply loves and cannot get else where except perhaps in the cinema. A short time ago there was a committee to investigate students' strikes and related matters; and that committee showed its very sound sense by dealing admirably with related matters and hardly speaking of strikes at all. Now, one of these "related matters," and by far the most important of them, is the growing energy of student life, the impulse for self-expression, the urge for individual freedom. It is a splendid thing, the best thing in the country. The passive students is in the very worst university tradition. A student is not properly a member of his college unless he is an energetic part of it, and that is, just what now-a-days he wants to be. So be it.

Let me, however, say this to the students. I trust that they will not take it amiss. By all means take an interest in politics, but let it be only an academic interest so long as you are what you are—students. This is your preparation time for the life awaiting you outside the college walls. Make the best possible use of it, while you can; equip yourself mentally and morally for that life, and reserve taking any active part in politics till you have ceased to be students and gone out into the world. Otherwise you will suffer, because your studies will suffer, and the country too will suffer by the interference of immature minds in its affairs.

DACOIT GANG'S EXPLOITS.

—:o:—

"Robbed Of Rs. 20,000 Through Clerk's Betrayal."

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp and a common jury at the special sitting of the High Court criminal sessions of the dacoity gang case in which twelve persons are charged with having committed robberies at various places in 1928.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. R. B. Vellani appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Mr. N. H. Jhabvala, Advocate, appeared on behalf of two of the accused. The others were undefended.

The approver, Sirajudin Hafizudin continuing his evidence for the prosecution, described some further exploits of the gang.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made to rob a prostitute Asubai living in the Kamatipura 11th Lane. They bribed a man who was a friend of the woman and directed him to administer to her a powder described as a "love-potion", representing to him that it was intended to make her respond to the approver who was madly in love with her. The man gave the powder which was really the stupefying drug to Asubai, after which the approver visited her as a customer, while the other accused waited in a tea-shop near-by. The powder, however failed to have the desired effect, and the approver went away disappointed. The trick was repeated again through another man, but proved equally unsuccessful.

A PASSER-BY ROBBED.

Another victim was a Mahomedan who was standing in the street watching the illuminations of a hotel that was newly opened. One of the accused introduced himself to him and offered him a 'pan' in which the drug was mixed. The man was taken in, and accompanied the gang to a bar where again he was plied with liquor containing the drug. Thereafter they went out for a drive in a taxi to Worli, where they dispossessed their new "friend" of his gold watch and chain while he was under the effects of the drug and the liquor.

BOOTY OF RS. 20,000.

Their biggest adventure was at Mandvi where they secured a booty of Rs. 20,000. Having heard that a Hindu merchant at Dana Bunder was in the habit of sending his money home from his shop every evening, the gang bribed the merchant's clerk (who is also an accused in this case) and asked him to be allowed to be robbed when carrying the cash. The clerk was afraid and would not consent, but suggested that the gang might do their work when another man was carrying the cash. One day when there was a large amount collected at the merchant's shop, the clerk gave the information to the gang who determined to seize the cash that day. Some of them concealed themselves in a taxi near the Crawford Market, while two or three accused armed with revolvers hovered around the merchant's shop.

SHOT FOR OFFERING RESISTANCE.

As a servant came with a bag containing the cash, followed by the clerk, the accused waylaid him. The servant resisted, but was shot in the wrist and the accused decamped with the money amounting to Rs. 20,000. The clerk, who was really an accomplice in the crime, was slowly following the servant, but ran away when the attack began. He was picked up from behind a car where he lay pretending to be injured in the fight, and shouting for help. He was sent to the hospital where however, it was found that he had received no injury at all.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

The following is the report for October 21:—

In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh, district reports 22 cases and 8 deaths, West Khandesh 5 cases and Nasik district 6 cases and 3 deaths.

In Sind, Karachi district reports 15 cases and 20 deaths, Sukkur 3—1, and Nawabshah 8—4, Ketibunder town reports 8 cases and one death and Shahadadpur one case.

Three hundred doses of anti-cholera vaccine have been supplied to the Mahalkari, Ketibunder.

EDITOR CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Three separate charges of sedition in connection with three articles, was framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Sarat Dutt, Editor, "Swadhinata," a vernacular weekly, published from the Saraswati Press.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

—:o:—

Attorney's Complaint Against Peon.

Mr. Manilal Pranjivandas Kapadia, an Attoney-at-law and a parner in the firm of Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co. Solicitors, filed an information on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay charging one Lakeshri Prasad Damharak under Sections 323 and 506 I. P. C. (with causing hurt and intimidation). The Magistrate directed summons to be issued against the accused.

The complainant, in the course of his information stated that the accused was employed as a peon in their firm on a salary of Rs. 25 per month. On account of gross misbehaviour on his part, the accused was dismissed from service on 12th August last. The accused then addressed a notice to the complainant's firm, through his pleader demanding salary for the month of August and compensation for one month. To this, a reply was sent on the 13th of September.

On the evening of the 14th October, when the complainant was coming down the stairs of his office at Meadow Street, the accused is said to have suddenly approched him and demanded his salary, when the complainant said that he had replied to his pleader's notice. Before the complainant could finish his sentence, the accused is alleged to have abused him and flourished a leather belt. The first stroke of the belt, the complainant stated hurt him on his left arm. He, however, warded off with his umbrella five or six more strokes, which followed in quick succession. In the meanwhile, Mr. K. Thakar, Solicitor and others came to the spot, and a police constable took charge of the accused.

The accused is stated to have kept on threatening the complainant with injury to his person.

The complainant, submitted that the accused was waiting for him with the intention of causing hurt to his person.

Mr. H. P. Desai, Advocate, presented the information on behalf of the complainant.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES

49 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	18.14
To-day's Opening Rate	18.48
Difference	plus .34
To-day's Closing Rate	18.63
Difference	plus 0.49

Following the rise at Liverpool the New York Cotton Market opened at a rise of 34 points, but reached 8 points on long liquidation. In the afternoon the market ruled very strong with large buying and closed at a rise of 49 points.

The announcement of the Farm Relief Board has proved a good stimulant and prices recorded a sharp rise. There is a great change in the sentiment and although the supply remains unchanged it is feared that cotton growers will be strong enough to hold a balance of crop for higher prices. Europe is dependent for its raw supplies of cotton of American, the Spinners are buying freely.

EXPECTION.

Liverpool is due to open at a rise of 9 to 11 points.

Broach April/May Rs. 341

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Previous Closing rate	9.72
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.84
Difference	plus .12

After yesterday's firmness the Liverpool Cotton Market was due to open at a decline of 3 points on poor overnight advices from New York. But the announcement of the U. S. Farm Relief Bill caused considerable excitement and the market opened at a rise of 8 points. Profit taking sales were readily absorbed and a further of about 5 points was on steady buying power. Later on New York cables being steady, the rise was fully maintained and the market closed at a rise of 12 points.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London Oct. 22.

Silver Ready	22 15 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	23 0 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

1st Settlement	52 3 0
2nd Settlement	52 6 0

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

—:o:—

Increase In Revenue Receipts.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd October, 1929, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

A note by the Chief Accountant on the Revenue Receipts for the half year ended 30th September, 1929, was considered. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 143.93 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.28 lakhs over the actuals of the corresponding period of last year, 'in spite of the general reduction in wharfage charges' which took effect from 1st April last. Reviewed as a whole the position is satisfactory; the improvement is reflected in the receipts from all the revenue-earning departments of the Trust. Receipts from warfage proper (excluding surtax) at the Docks and Bunders show an increase of Rs. 5.66 lakhs over the corresponding period of last year and railway earnings are higher by Rs. 57,000.

MR. BAKHALE, A MEMBER OF BOARD.

A Government notification was recorded appointing Mr. R. R. Bakhale as a member of the Board of Trustees 'vice' Mr. Syed Munawar, during the absence of the latter on deputation to Geneva.

Subject to the sanction of Government Mr. J. McClure, M.Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, was granted 5 months and 8 days' leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 22nd November, 1929.

Estimates of expenditure for the following works were sanctioned against the relative budget provision:—Rs. 15,970 for sett-paving certain level crossings leading from Manson Road into Prince's and Victoria Docks. Rs. 9,200 for re-surfacing Akbar Press Road, including drainage improvements and kerbing. Rs. 7,600 for renewing certain hydraulic pressure pipes in Victoria Dock.

A renewal of a lease on the Elphinstone Estate was sanctioned at a considerably reduced rate.

"A TALKING NEWSPAPER."

—:o:—

NEW ATTRACTION AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A new attraction has been added to the usual programme at the Excelsior Theatre from this week. This is the Fox Movietone News which faithfully reproduces the human voice and sound effects along with the scenes of interesting events in various parts of the world.

The remarkable distinctness with which everything is heard—speeches, dialogues, the uproar of crowds, and all kinds of sounds—makes this feature a valuable means of entertainment and instruction alike. It has been rightly described as a "talking newspaper".

This week's issue includes the Parsi Navjote ceremony at Allibless Baug, Bombay, the thanks-giving demonstration by the British public for Their Majesties' recovery, the introduction of the British Cabinet by Premier MacDonald and scenes of a grand Catholic procession and thrilling bull-fighting in Spain. It might be mentioned that this is an exclusive feature introduced by the Madan Theatres in India.

CONTINUITY OF INDIAN ART.

—:o:—

Mr. Gangoly's Lecture In Bombay.

Sjt. O. C. Gangoly of the Oriental Art Society of Calcutta and the Editor of "Rupam" gave an interesting address on "Bird's-eye view of Indian paintings" to the members and sympathisers of the "Rasa-Mandal" on Monday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Hall. The lecture was illustrated with magic lantern slides. The Blavatsky Lodge presented a gay appearance on the occasion. The audience included quite a large number of ladies.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, introducing the guest to the members of the "Rasa-Mandal," said that art was such a thing as defied the distinctions of either race, creed or religion. It was all-embracing and a great unifier of human race. Dr. Gangoly was a pleader, no doubt but he (speaker) did not know him as a pleader; in fact he refused to recognize him as a pleader. He was an artist first and foremost.

Dr. Gangoly then demonstrated with the aid of lantern slides what he called the continuity of Indian Art. Beginning from the rock-paintings, he showed the various distinct stages through which the art of Indian painting had progressed.

Mr. F. C. Griffith luncheon at Government House Malabar Hill on Monday.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Support From Nandagaon.

(From our Correspondent.)

NANDGAON, Oct. 21.

A public meeting of the "Depressed" Classes of Nandgaon was held on Sunday 20th instant in the Chandi with Mr. Krishnaji Kondaji Bhole in the chair. The chairman is a Chamar by caste and was for some years a nominated member of the Municipal Committee of Nandgaon. Prominent among those, who were present, were Mr. P. R. Lele, Mr. R. R. Pawar (Train Examiner), Mr. More, Mr. Bankar and Mr. Murlidhar Ratnaparakhi.

Mr. P. R. Lele explained to the assemblage the full significance of the Satyagraha started in Poona at the Parvati Hill and charged the so-called untouchables that if after knowing their rights they failed to assert them they would be doing positive disservice to themselves and to the great faith to which they owed allegiance. On his motion seconded by Mr. More, an educated Chamar, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

1. "This public meeting of the Depressed Classes of Nandgaon gives whole-hearted support to the Satyagraha started for securing to the so-called untouchable Hindus the right of entering the Parvati Temple of Poona on terms of equality with other Hindus."

The meeting also passed the following resolution:—

2. "This meeting notes with satisfaction the intention of Dr. Ambedkar to launch a comprehensive campaign for equal rights to all Hindus to enter temples throughout Maharashtra, to which he gave expression in a recent speech in the Damodar Thakarsey Hall Parel, and makes an urgent request that such a campaign be started as early as possible."

Moved by Mr. Samarth, seconded by Mr. Ratnaparakhi and supported by Mr. Pawar.

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

TOUR PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY.

The following is the revised Tour Programme of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:—

October 25th to 29th, Karad (26th visit to Islampur) (Sub-Committee only).

November:—11th to 16th, Dhulia; 17th to 21st, Surat; 22nd to 28th, Broach; 29th to 2nd December, Ahmedabad.

December:—8th, Leave for Ratnagiri (Sub-Committee only); 9th to 12th, Ratnagiri; 16th to 23rd, Bombay.

January:—13th to 17th, Karachi; 18th to 23rd, Hyderabad (Sind); 24th to 30th, Sukkur.

February:—10th to 17th, Dharwar; 18th to 20th, Belgaum.

"SOONDARI SATHI" TRADE MARK.

—:o:—

Vaidraj Jethalal Devashanker Dave had filed a suit against the proprietors of the Oonza Pharmarcy, in the Court of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad for breach of their trade mark of their medicine, known as "Soondari Sathi". The case has been withdrawn by the plaintiff on the defendants giving an undertaking that they will change the design of the boxes in which the abovementioned medicine is packed, and that they (the defendants) will dispose of the boxes, which are now with them ready-made, in six months' time from the date of giving this undertaking.

As the plaintiff did not want to proceed with the case on receipt of the above undertaking the defendants were discharged by the City Magistrate.

Calcutta.—The case against Manindra Ray, Sub-Editor, the "Searchlight" and Nirmal Guha, author and printer, respectively, of the prescribed book, "Kakori Swarjantra," came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday but was adjourned.—Free Press.

EVERY MORNING TAKE THE CARLSBAD SPA TREATMENT

REPRODUCING the identical medicinal properties of the waters of the Carlsbad Sprudelspring Kutnow's Powder has been prescribed over 35 years for troubles of the alimentary system and for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, etc.

A spoonful of Kutnow's in half a tumbler of water every morning, cools and purifies the blood, eliminates Uric Acid, and keeps the liver and kidneys in sound working order. Price Rs. 2-4 bottle.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

KEEPS THE LIVER RIGHT & DISPELS URIC ACID.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929.

SWARAJ AND INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

The inevitable advent of Swaraj in what is now British India has naturally called forth from progressive Indian Princes generous assurances of goodwill towards Indians' political aspirations. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner repeated such an assurance in his address in inaugurating the Administrative Conference in his State. He went further and expressed a hope that a Round Table Conference would soon be convened in England and that the Indian States would be adequately represented at the Conference. This hope may be reasonably interpreted to signify the willingness of the Princes in general to disuss vital constitutional questions affecting the whole of India with the representatives of the people of British India as also of the States. The Maharaja hoped that at such a Conference all the parties concerned would help "in building up a stable and safe Constitution for India as a whole, which will enable its two great parts—British India as well as the territories of the Indian provinces—to march hand in hand towards their respective goals and thereby to contribute towards the well-being and glory of their common Motherland."

The above sentiments do credit to the Maharaja, and our only comment thereon is that the two halves of India have not two different "respective goals," but only one, viz., the greatest good of the people through the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Such a goal does not require what some radical politicians call the "liquidation" of Princes. For Constitutional Monarchy is thoroughly compatible with the widest extension of democracy. And it is unnecessary to presume that the Indian Princes will not be proud of the position of Constitutional Monarchs, the position which His Majesty the British King himself enjoys and which has endeared His Majesty to his subjects far more than the position of absolute monarch would ever have done. Absolutism is incompatible with democracy and coupling of the two cannot make for a stable Constitution. Far nobler is the ideal suggested by the Maharaja of Bikaner when the proudly said that, though a Prince, "he was the first servant of the State and the first servant of his subjects." The days are gone when a King could say: "I am the State." The State, the people are the true Sovereign, and every individual is the servant of the Sovereign State, of the Sovereign people. The King himself is only the first among equals. In this connection His Highness said: "Recently a certain comparatively young politician of British India declared in Kathiawad that in the scheme concerning the future Constitution of India there was no room for Princes, Darbars, Thakurs and Jagirdars and he equally emphatically and unqualifiedly stated that there was no alternative but the abolition of such Princes and Thakurs which is equivalent to the abolition of the Indian States. Statements like these will not help matters, such State-phobia can only bring sorrow in its train." The young politician of British India is no other than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who presided the other day over the Kathiawad Youth Conference at Rajkot. It is not a crime of Pundit Jawaharlal that he is young in years and His Highness would have shown a better regard for the feelings of his fellow-countrymen, who have elected Jawaharlal for the highest honour that they can confer, than he has done by referring to him in terms which ill conceal the contempt with which he evidently regards the views of the President-elect of the Indian National Congress on this subject. The views which Pundit Jawaharlal holds are neither new nor revolutionary and he is perfectly entitled to give expression to them. As a matter of fact these views are shared by a large section of the youth of the country but they are not necessarily the views held by the Congress as the Nation's Parliament. Apart from this fact, it is hardly fair to attribute State-phobia to Pundit Jawaharlal. The abolition of Princes and Thakurs is not equivalent to, as His Highness seeks to interpret, the abolition of the States. What Pundit Jawaharlal meant was, of course, that in Indian States the sovereignty of their people would be supreme and it would be for them to decide what form of Government they should have. For our own part, we believe, as we have stated above, the people of Indian States will find that constitutional monarchy is thoroughly compatible with the assertion of their sovereignty and the majority of leaders and people of India desire nothing better than that the Indian Princes will have vision enough to realise that they will best serve their own interests by occupying in their own States the same position which the King-Emperor is now occupying in the Empire. We have felt it necessary to stress these abstract but vital principles as the Maharaja suggested the desirability of the two halves of India moving towards their "respective goals." We are aware that at the expected Round Table Conference, so far as the internal administration of the Indian States and their relations towards British India are concerned, the goal is not to be reached straightway. But it is necessary that even the steps towards the goal should be taken with the clear perception of the right goal.

We whole-heartedly share the Maharaja's wish that nothing should be said or done at this critical juncture that is calculated to strain the relations between British Indians and the Princes and to prejudice the prospects of a happy settlement at the expected Round Table Conference. Both Princes and people's leaders can and should contribute towards creating a friendly atmosphere. The Princes can go further than expressing sympathy with British Indians' struggle for attaining Self-Government. They can express that sympathy in a more tangible form by immediately introducing self-governing institutions on a larger scale in their States and by proclaiming the goal of Responsible Government. Such a course of action, coupled with the redress of people's wrongs, is bound to disarm opposition, temper criticism and generally to replace distrust by trust, not only in the States but throughout the country. On the other hand it is also necessary for popular leaders to recognise the present limitations of the Princes and their own and to see that their criticism of the States is constructive rather than destructive and that any constructive proposals of reform take note of present conditions as well as of ultimate ideals. For the rest, since the Princes seem willing to participate in a Round Table Conference in England, they may as well accept the standing invitation of the National Convention to meet Indian leaders at a preliminary Conference in India.

SPIRITED REJOINDER.

—:o:—

Since the introduction in the Assembly of the Coastal Reservation Bill, the propaganda of the British vested interests in this country to misrepresent the natural and very legitimate Indian demand to have at least a modest share in securing the shipping trade of their own country as "racial discrimination" has gathered intensity and volume. The work of misrepresentation is proceeding apace in England. In July last the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon issued a circular for the special edification of members of Parliament and British commercial bodies in which an appeal was made to them to safeguard their position and influence against the grant of self-government to India, unless the scheme of Indian self-government provided safeguards for the "protection" of British interests in this country. The most important safeguard laid down by them consists in denying to India the right of regulating her own economic policy to suit her own needs and conditions. They instanced Mr. Haji's Bill as an effort on the part of Indian shipping interests to seek "unfair" State protection to an industry through legislation and denounced the measure as rank racial discrimination.

To this selfish and supercilious argument Mr. Birla, the President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, makes a spirited rejoinder in a memorandum in which he subjects the case of the British vested interests to a searching analysis and shows that in seeking by legislative protection to stimulate her own shipping industry, India is doing precisely what England did and has been doing since the passage of the Navigation Laws by the British Parliament two hundred years ago. He rightly emphasizes that India is entitled to follow a national economic policy and has the right, if her interests require, "of making economic discrimination against non-national interests." But economic discrimination is not racial discrimination and those who, while enjoying a most unfair monopoly based on political advantage, exploit the economic resources of this country only exhibit the hypocritical nature of their case when they cry out that Mr. Haji's modest measure spells racial discrimination. India's main difficulty in developing her own industries in the national interest lies in her political subjection. The warning which John Stuart Mill gave to those of his countrymen who desired to deal fairly with India is persistently ignored by Britain, but Indians have every need to bear in mind that out of a selfish policy Britain will continue to ignore it unless compelled to change her angle of vision. He remarked that when a country held another in subjection "the individuals of the ruling people who resorted to the foreign country to make their fortunes were of all others those who most needed to be held under powerful restraint." In India what has been held under the most "powerful restraint" is the natural desire of her own children to be free to carve out an economic and political policy most suitable to them.

OUTMAYOING MISS MAYO.

—:o:—

In its issue of September 21, the "Sphere", an illustrated British weekly publishes an article on "Gandhi, India's Firebrand", which for sheer malevolence and vulgar misrepresentation beats even Miss Mayo at her game. The article is by "Michael Pym". This egregious piece of vituperative abuse, which we publish elsewhere, contains illuminating evidence that it is the product of the pen of a lady who has been, in fact, sojourning in this country for a couple of years, enjoying the hospitality of several Indian princely and noble families. To "Michael Pym" Mahatmaji is "insincere in everything but his hatred of the British." His millions of admirers will be astonished to learn that he has "an inner circle" and great is the writer's disgust over the fact that "these people were quite sturdy and well-fed and one or two had gold wrist-watches on". Elsewhere they are described as "sturdy rogues". Thus does a putrid type amongst foreign journalists requite for a notorious purpose the hospitality for which India is deservedly famous.

OUR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(By G. D. SARAFF.)

Now that the strike has practically come to an end, and idle wheels in our mills have once again been put in motion, it would not be out of place to pause for a while and think quite dispassionately on some of the important problems of our textile industry. This industry has assumed an important place among the industries of our country, especially of this Presidency, and particularly of the city of Bombay. Is it thriving in India? If not, what are the causes which hamper its smooth progress in this country. Britain and America leading as first and second, Japan which entered into this industry only thirty years ago, now ranks third. What are the causes which made Japan so prosperous in this industry during so short a time?

JAPANESE METHODS.

Japan has big cotton combines having their representatives in all the principal cottort markets of the world who buy cotton for Japanese mills on a wholesale basis, and again they bring about considerable cut in the actual cost of cotton by scientific use of hedge and straddle contracts. Sixty per cent of their cotton mills are controlled by four business houses. This fact shows on how big a scale their industry is carried on. Again they have adopted industrial standardisation in all its various aspects—in their mills. Practically even now, Japanese mills run two shifts, which fact reduces their interest and depreciation on the cost of production. Again, in Japan one weaver looks after from six to eight looms according to the quality of the cloth. The coarser the cloth, the more are the looms handled by one weaver and 'vice versa' When rougher quality of the cloth has to be produced a weaver even looks after twelve looms at a time. Thus in Japan average number of looms for one weaver comes nearly to eight. In spinning a girl operative looks after nearly eight hundred spindles, and they have reached an efficiency of more than ninety per cent Can we not take lesson from these facts?

INDIAN CONDITION.

While here in India we run only one shift and one weaver looks after two looms at the most, whatever may be the quality of the cloth. And in spinning one male operative does not look after even two hundred spindles. Naturally, our cost of production is higher than Japanese cost of production Again by fixing our ratio at 1s. 6d. to a rupee instead of 1s. 4d. the foreign piecegoods importing houses get an advantage of 12 1-2 per cent. over our local manufactured piecegoods, hence our goods have to face very keen competition from Japanese piecegoods. No doubt, the valuable suggestions made in the report of the Trade mission to the Middle East must be carried out into actual practice by our millowners; but still more, to face this competition our labour must cooperate with the millowners to bring our industry on equal footing with the foreign competitors and also Government must extend help by increasing import duty on foreign piecegoods to pass over the present abnormal depression in the textile industry.

RATIONALISATION.

Rationalisation and standardisation mean more efficiency in the industry Research, invention and progress are fast changing the whole outlook and the needs of the industry. With these changes crop up new problems which must be faced to keep the industry on a sound footing to meet on equal grounds the foreign competitors. Mill workers apprehend that introduction of new labour saving devices will increase unemployment. But they do not realise that more efficiency in the industry means lower cost of production, that means again more demand for the goods, which will ultimately increase the number of workers in the industry as a whole. This principle of economics Labour leaders must try to inculcate in the minds of the simple-minded labourers and thus give them to understand the benefits which Labour as a whole would derive by rationalisation scheme and thus help our industry in its march towards progress.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mill strikes affect the general public by increase in cloth prices and by fall in the value of mill shares and consequent loss to investors. This is one of the reasons why the general public must take keen interest in the early settlement of industrial disputes.

For prosperity in our textile industry we must imitate in some respects Japan. We must have big combines, up-to-date machinery, better selling and buying organization for our piecegoods and cotton, industrial standardisation in wages, quality, working hours etc., elimination of as much waste as possible, cooperation from the labour, and last but not the least the full support of the Government.

COMMUNALISM AND THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

THE POONA MOVEMENT EXPOSES PRETENSIONS OF COMMUNALISTS.

(By WAYFARER.)

The one remarkable thing about the passive-resistence that the Hindu, social outcastes of Poona as well as those of other places all over the country, are putting up is that the oppressed themselves are carrying on in an organised manner, their struggle against the tyranny of a decadent social prejudice.

THESE FRIENDS!

The struggle has now entered on a phase which is important from every point of view and which defines clearly the conflict of interests involved in it. The point has been reached to-day in the course of this long struggle where the victims of a shameful oppression emerge out of their consciousness with a challenge which rendered all subterfuge of hypocrisy and half-hearted sympathy futile: it is a challenge for action, swift, clear and decisive. We have so long had champions of this cause of justice who always professed sympathy and support but whose motives have seemed to be rather dubious. Whether it was the Government or the fanatical proselytiser or the communalist politician or the general careerist in the field of our public life, the Hindu "untouchables" lured each of them away into the nebulous world of sentimental oratory with its tears and sobs of sympathy. Their conduct, however, tested by analytical examination betrayed a taint of the common motive of exploitation, gross as well as subtle, and one felt a little sceptical about the 'bona fides' and intrinsic value of their sympathy so unsparingly lavished on the poor "untouchables".

THE SUPREME TEST.

That is not to say that men and women have not come forward boldly to strike a blow in behalf of these myraids of the world's oppressed; that, lovers of freedom have not braved persecution in championing a cause that only a spontaneous passion for social justice, humanity and love endeared to their heart and imagination. Humble pioneers have worked silently and suffered in the pursuit of this noble and lost cause. Honest souls, inspired by an idealism of pure service, have devoted themselves to this cause and, fortunately for us, they have not vanished from the field of action. The handful of brave men who fought shoulder to shoulder with the "untouchable" men and women against the fury of a cruel fanaticism on the steps of the historic Peshwa's famous temple in Poona can boast that proud heredity. What is more eloquent, in the final analysis of motives than that the "friends" of the "untouchables" should have discovered themselves to be in such a small minority as to permit the ruffianism of a cowardly mob that was practised on defenceless passive-resisters this week in Poona?

THE ELOQUENT RETREAT.

The truth of the matter is that a majority of the champions of the "untouchables" have betrayed themselves when their profession was put to a real ultimate test. It is one thing to storm the cheap Hindu Sabha platform and secure advantages of a prosperous career in public life and it is another one to risk popularity with a mob whose applause outweighs in importance the personal gain involved in the practice of platform conviction. Why risk a greater gain in pursuit of a lesser one albeit it involved a little hypocrisy in the eyes of the critical?—that is the psychology underlying the really damnable (at any rate, for all honest men and women) retreat that the Hindu communalists have publicly beaten on this occasion. The Parvati Temple incident proves, if indeed proof were needed at all to understand so simple a fact, that

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Futile Tactics.

It is futile on the part of Count Westarp and his colleagues who lead the German Nationalist Party to expect that their flamboyant appeal to the masses that they should protest against the Young Plan as a "betrayal" of Germany's interests, will succeed. The Nationalist leaders hope that the petition they have drawn up asking for a plebiscite to be taken on the Young Plan will be signed by a large number of their countrymen. But if the Nationalist demonstrations lead to rowdy scenes as they did on Sunday it is extremely probable that other political parties will exert their utmost through their Press and platform to persuade the masses not to listen to such an appeal. The Nationalists hope to put their opponents in the wrong box by saying that they are willing to put the whole question of the Young Plan before the country while the other political parties shirk a plebiscite but as the Reichstag will have an opportunity of discussing the question thoroughly, there is not much in this argument.

Advance Social Reform.

It is good to think that radical social reform is now nearly as popular as radical political reform. It is true that just at present the popularity is exhibited far more in resolutions at meetings and conferences than in action; but in a matter like social reform the building up of sound public opinion has itself a great value. Once thought is fully emancipated, suitable action is bound to follow soon. From this point of view it is remarkable that so conservative a body as the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha should have passed resolutions condemning pre-puberty marriages, the purdah system and several other social evils. It is ever more remarkable that a number of Marwari women should have participated in the Conference, discarding the purdah. There is no doubt that the passing of the Sarda Bill has heartened social reformers all over the country. Some social die-hards in South India are reported to be contemplating a campaign against the Act. How little these persons reflect true public opinion may be fairly gauged from the just available news that a resolution in favour of validating the remarriage of widows has been passed by the Mysore Representative Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

Mystery of a Taboo.

On the 27th August the Head Master of a secondary school in Berar wrote to us "We regret to discontinue your paper from next year under the order of the Inspector of Schools, Berar Circle." On September 3, we drew the attention of a Minister in the Central Provinces Dyarchy to the existence of this ban on the "Bombay Chronicle." On October 16 we received from the office of the Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces Order No. 6447 and Order No. 6443 both issued on October 15, the first intimating to us that "English newspapers noted below have been sanctioned for inclusion in the list of approved periodicals and magazines", and mentioning this paper the daily and its Sunday editions as one which has been thus favoured: the second order recalled for our information our "demi-official" to the Minister and stated: "This Department does not undertake to purchase copies of newspapers which have been sanctioned for use. Heads of institutions will purchase the newspapers if they require them." We are interested to know that the Department does not function as a stockist but how was it that a member or members of the educational bureaucracy in Berar suddenly conceived the idea of banning the "Bombay Chronicle"? Or is it the case that a ukase against nationalist journals is allowed to be issued at the sweet pleasure of any one of them?

Playgrounds for Schools.

Educational authorities in India have begun to realise that a playground is as essential for a school as a laboratory or a library. The Government of Madras is reported to have just passed orders desiring the Director of Public Instruction to draft proposals providing for playgrounds for all secondary schools in the Presidency. It is understood that Rs. 50,000 will be provided annually for securing playgrounds and that the scheme will be completed in ten years. It should be possible to complete the scheme much earlier if the Government takes the initiative in enlisting the Financial support of the public and various local bodies. The public in our own Presidency is curious to know what action the Government proposes to take with regard to the recently published recommendations of the Physical Culture Committee.

Wideawake Bureaucrat.

A Government official was at lunch the other day with a friend, and was asked to take coffee. "I never take coffee after lunch," he said "I find it keeps me awake in the afternoon."

"GANDHI, INDIA'S FIREBRAND."

"Worker In Human Weakness"

FOREIGN JOURNALIST'S GROSS VILIFICATION.

"Michael Pym" writes in the "Sphere":—

Just what is Gandhi's roll in India is one of the most difficult things to find out. India is a place where "labels" have more currency than anywhere else, and Gandhi's label for years has been that of a vague, spiritual ascetic, who accidentally took up a political career and in consequence made rather a mess of it, himself, and India. To-day those who accept labels say that he has no power left.

I watched Gandhi carefully for three days, not in his usual surroundings with the stage carefully set, but presiding at a conference in Western India, in a place where both of us were guests. It happened to be his own place, where he was born, and where his father and grandfather were Diwans at one time, neither leaving a good reputation behind him. Every evening I sat and talked with Gandhi and his followers; I watched him preside over the conference, and one morning I went up to his quarters in one of the guest houses and had a particularly long talk with him. My impression of the man at the end of this period was that he was a brilliant and subtle person, who knew quite well what he was up to, and who had organised the most complete publicity for himself on the best American lines. But he struck me as being insincere in everything but his hatred of the British.

For some three weeks previous to Gandhi's arrival I had watched his emissaries every day in the city market place propagandising the people and making them to wear Khadi for him. The day he came everybody put on Khadi. The day he left they all took it off and went back to their own clothes. The peasants told me that since Gandhi started his Khadi campaign, home-spun cloth had become far too expensive for them to buy, so they had to get the cheaper Birmingham material. A very great deal of so-called Khadi, upon which some of Gandhi's supporters made fortunes, was made in Japan and sold at a profit to deluded Indians.

THE SHOCK.

The sight of Gandhi was something of a shock. There is a saying of Shakespeare's: "The soul is formed and doth the body make." Here was this great spiritual personality, a little, crooked-legged man, rather black, with small monkey eyes, a very long nose, a wide gash of a mouth, without many teeth, just under the nose, tremendous ears at right angles to the head, and a skull itself most peculiarly shaped, like a baby's. I had seen criminals of that type, but never a great man. I had met and admired very holy men in India, but nothing in him reminded me of them.

With him were perhaps thirty followers, whom he called his "inner circle". These people were quite sturdy and well fed, and one or two had gold wrist-watches on. The really pathetic figure was that of the English woman, Miss Slade, daughter of Admiral Sir Edmund Slade. Originally a handsome woman, she was now burned black by the sun in which she went about with her head shaved, wearing only a sort of scanty bust-bodice and a sari. A very large part of her was naked, a fact which shocked the Indians beyond measure. Only the poorest Indian peasant woman wears her clothes in that fashion. It appeared that Miss Slade acted partly as Gandhi's secretary and partly as a dairy worker, cleaning out the cowsheds. To understand the full implication of this one must know India. Here was a scion of a ruling race, a woman of family, acting as sweeper, the lowest of all occupations, for Gandhi.

DISAPPOINTED.

In all earnestness I had asked for a private interview with the man. My idea was simply to talk to him with an open mind and try to judge his sincerity. I had no intention of getting an interview for quotation, but when I went to him I found him, not alone as I had hoped and requested, but surrounded by his inner circle, plus a number of others. Nobody rose when I entered. I sat on a chair facing him. In ordinary circumstances I would have sat on the floor like the rest, but the atmosphere was not encouraging enough.

It was a most disappointing conversation. Nothing could elicit a direct answer from Gandhi—except when we talked about women. Then he told me that Indian women had more power than any in the world. I demurred, and told him I thought American women had considerable sway.

"Ah, but", said Gandhi, "their sway is based upon something equally discreditable both to them and to the men."

When I asked for an elucidation of this invidious remark, Gandhi told me that usually he was very frank and direct, but in mixed company he could not be more direct on this point. He intimated that, never having been to America himself, he was in constant touch with Americans upon whose information he based his statements. I asked whom, for instance, and he mentioned a Dr. Wall, of the Union Theological Seminary. When I asked him about visiting America he told me that his friends thought America was not yet ready for him. With this remark I instantly and heartily agreed.

"DIRTY ROGUES."

The point, the reason for all this was perfectly clear; Gandhi was busy impressing his audience. One of his great talking points is the immorality of the West. The leer on the faces of his sturdy rogues when he criticised the American woman in his indirect fashion was something to be remembered. And Gandhi's swift glance around showed that he knew and calculated upon his effect.

On my personal experience with Gandhi I base my estimate of the man. It is a far more consistent and reasonable estimate than the one which would make him out to be a simple-minded, spiritual ascetic led away by dreams and visions. Gandhi's whole career, prior to his work in India, showed him to be a very clever lawyer, and lawyers, to succeed at all, must be masters of evasion and implication, clear thinking and perfectly well aware of the value of each separate word. Anyone who has ever drawn up the simplest legal document, let alone a brief, knows something about the meaning and value of words. From Mrs. Annie Besant, the noted Theosophist, Gandhi has learned the value of never explaining himself. When he has wrought the people up to mischief, and bloodshed and destruction result, Gandhi retires into silence and fasts—on plenty of milk and fruit. He is very sorry for what has happened, and promptly goes out and does it again.

The rope, given him by the Government, by which Gandhi hung himself was not one which has profited the British very much as far as prestige goes.

SIR P. THAKURDAS IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Meets Provincial Banking Committee.

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

There was a Conference between Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Vice-Chairman of the Central Banking Commitee and the Chairman and members of the C. P. Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee yesterday. Sir Purshotamdas arrived in the morning, went through a crowded programme and returned to Bombay the same day. The Chairman and members of the local Banking Inquiry Committee were closetted with Sir Purshotamdas for over two hours when there was a free exchange of views.

To afford an opportunity to other leading citizens who were interested in the matter, Mr. Trivedi, the Deputy Commissioner, entertained Sir Purshotamdas at breakfast, while the Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhai entertained him at lunch. There was a select company present on both the occasions.

The local Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, it is understood, were able to report satisfactory progress in their labours. The Committee had divided themselves into various sub-committees and are undertaking intensive surveys in one or two selected villages in each of the 22 Districts of the Province.—Free Press.

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All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
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If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

APPEAL TO PUNJAB STUDENTS.

—:o:—

S. Subash Bose's Address.

SERVING MOTHERLAND IS YOUR BIRTHRIGHT.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The following appeal has been been issued by Sj. SSbhas Chandra Bose:—

While I am in Lahore I would earnestly appeal to my young friends of the Punjab to think of their duty when so many of their fellow countrymen and patriots are rotting behind prisoners. If they suffer they do so in order that we may prosper. If they die, they do so in order that we may live as free men. If, therefore, we really love them and honour them for their sacrifice and suffering, it is our solemn duty to devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the service of the Country. The Government have set their repressive policy in full motion and they will succeed in fulfilling their objects if the youths of the Punjab do not immediately rise to the occasion.

A FITTING REPLY TO REPRESSION.

The only fitting reply to this repressive policy would be for the youths to demonstrate that for every worker sent to jail a thousand others are coming forwahd to take up his work. The students have a very great responsiblity in the matter; for they are the most advanced section of youths. If the college authorities or the Government throw any obstacle in the way of the students enlisting as Volunteers, I think it would be sacred duty of the students to ignore such opposition and do their duty fearlessly.

BIRTHRIGHT OF STUDENTS.

The students of India, like the students of any other country, have every right to serve their country and to take an active part in politics. That is their birthright and they should not suffer anyone to deprive them of that birthright. I earnestly appeal to youths and particularly to the students, to enlist as Volunteers in their thousands as soon as possible. They should undergo a full course of Volunteers' training and be ready to serve as an efficient and disciplined body when the Congress assmbles. There is no doubt that the success of the Congress session depends largely on the efficiency and discipline of the Volunteer Corps.

With such a glorious martial tradition behind them, it should not be at all difficult for the Punjab youths to organise efficient Volunteers Corps if only the effort is forthcoming. There is not much time left between now and the end of December. Let the young men and students therefore pay real hamage to their chained heroes and to their undying Martyr by immediately enlisting as volunteers for the service of the Congress.—Free Press.

SJT. SUBASH BOSE IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

A Round Of Social Engagements.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

To meet Sjt. Subhas Bose, a Garden Party was given by the Congress Committee, in the Ravi Park, on the site of the next Congress.

Another "Tea Party" was given earlier in the day by Miss Zutshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Students' Conference, at her residence.

In the evening Sjt. Bose addressed a well-attended public meeting, at which he exhorted the audience to get themselves prepared for the trials and tribulations which lie ahead.

Sjt. Subhas Bose begins his Punjab tour to-day. He leaves this evening for Amritsar with Baba Gurdit Singh, Dr. Gopichand and others. He will be addressing a public meeting at Jallianwalla-

YOUTHS' PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Mr. Shringarpure At Sholapur.

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 21.

Under the auspices of the Solapur Youth League, Mr. S. B. Shringarpure delivered a public lecture on the "Youth Movement" Dr. Antrolikar presiding. The Library Hall was packed to its full.

In opening his address Mr. Shringarpure extended a cordial invitation to the Sholapur youths and all interested in the Youth Movement, to attend the third session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, to be held at Ahmedabad on 23rd and 24th of the next month.

He then narrated the history of the Youth movement in the Bombay Presidency in particular and of the All-India in general. He further explained the nature of the newly started youth movement and how it differed from youth or students organizations. He enumerated the resolutions of the last All-India Youth Conference, and showed that the youth of India unanimously acclaimed for Independence officially, when the Congress rescinded the Madras resolution of Independence and treacherously manouevred the Dominion Status resolution at Calcutta. He said that the withdrawal of the Congress sanction from behind the Independence movement, was also partly responsible for the repressive policy of the Government launched in last March against the radical element of the country.

Mr. Shringarpure then analysed the Nehru Report and the nature of the national struggle. He proved that Dominion Status was incompatible with any suggestion of genuine freedom. He exorted the youths to prepare for the final conflict.

After the concluding remarks of the Chairman the meeting came to a close

"SAW DR. THAKAR FIVE TIMES AT SANTA CRUZ."

—:o:—

Rambai's Servant's Further Evidence.

CASE ADJOURNED TO SATURDAY.

The hearing of the "Nurse Case" was resumed on Tuesday afternoon before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The respondent in this case is Dr. S. C. Thakar, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, against whom a maintenance claim had been brought by Ramabai Dinnanath, a nurse, aged 30, for her two children, alleged to be born by the respondent.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while the respondent was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

When the case came up for hearing Sonu Babaji Shinde, the 4th witness for the complainant, who was formerly employed by the complainant and whose cross-examination had to be postponed on Saturday last for want of time, was further cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga. The witness, it will be recalled, in his evidence at the last hearing had deposed that he was working as a domestic servant of the complainant for about 2 years and a half, and had seen the respondent on several occasions. He had gone to the respondent's place at Santa Cruz on five occasions, being sent by Ramabai, the complainant.

VISIT TO SANTA CRUZ.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness said that the complainant was living at Kalbadevi, when he first went to the doctor. He went to the doctor at Santa Cruz on a Sunday morning. His second visit was about a month after. Ramabai gave him a letter to be delivered to the respondent.

Mr. Kanuga: How do you came to know the place of respondent's residence?—I was given particulars of the place and went there inquiring.

Mr. Kanuga: Did you inquire the name of the doctor?—There was a name on the envelope and I brought some money from the respondent, which was put in an envelope. On four occasion witness went to the respondent for money. On the last occasion he went, he found another doctor, who told witness that the respondent had gone out of Bombay.

Mr. Kanuga:—Barring the respondent, did you find anybody else at the respondent's place?—What have I got to do with other people. I wanted to see him only. There may be other persons, but I had not noticed them.

Mr. Kanuga:—Did you find any person residing in the bungalow?—There was no reason for me to wait there and notice others.

Mr. Kanuga:—All this time you were serving in Universal Trade Chambers?—Yes, that is why I got off on Sundays.

Mr. Kanuga:—What is the name of the complainant's girl?—Prema.

Mr. Kanuga:—Kasibai calls her Triveni—I call her Prema.

Mr. Kanuga who gave this name to the child?—Certain women christened her. I don't know who they are.

Mr. Kanuga:—I put it to you you live with the applicant?—"Nai, nai."

HOW THE SUMMONS WAS SERVED ON WITNESS.

Questioned as to how the summons was served on him, witness said "I accidentally met the applicant at Khetwadi who told me that a summons would be served on me. I got frightened. Then she took me to her rooms, and told me/that I was wanted as a witness in the case."

He then went to Mr. Maneckshaw's Office, where he was served with a summons.

This finished the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Nariman, on behalf of the complainant asked for a short postponement of the case as summons could not be served on some of the witnesses.

The Magistrate postponed the case to October 26.

THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS

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ALIGARH, U. P.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Madan does deserve how the sympathy of all right-minded men. I will make one more attempt to show that his attempt to prove himself in the right is a horrid nightmare and that, his friends, should restrain him from writing further and making an exhibition of his unavailing fury against the irrepressible tide of youth and reason who have no use for dialectical hair-splitting but want to look life straight in the face. A dozen times the fabricated nature of the Yeshts is proved from Geldner by the quotation given by Mr. Madan himself. None of your correspondents have yet cited Meillet who makes mince-meat of the whole Avesta "minus" the Gathas in the "Journal Asiatique"; and there is further authority of Lehman accepted so frequently by Geldner.

If some Yeshts happen to be of intrinsic worth especially with their poetic passages, it is just the metre which betryas them, metre which proves their pre-Zoroastrian origin. True, some of the Yeshts (certainly not all) are authentic in the sense that they have come down from very ancient times. But our charge against the Magian clergy of the Sasanian day consists in this that, while they manufactured some Yeshts together they tortured and twisted the old ones which were never Zoroastrian but were dedicated to the gods against whom Zoroaster fought, into songs of praise approved by Zoroaster: For the last time, let me try to explain that the retention of so much material from pre-Zoroastrian days which is anti-Zoroastrian and the presentation of it to the believers as Zoroastrian, was a heinous sin of the Sasanian priests. The Sasanian priests were imposing upon the public of the day and most unfortunately for the Parsi community this imposition has continued till the time of the late K. R. Kama and others who exposed it in very clear terms as "shameful", as shown in your issue of 21st by "A Parsi." When it is remembered that the entire basis and the whole super-structure of the reformers who would throw away the Yeshts as anti-Zoroastrian, is based mostly on Parsi authorities, the greatest blow is dealt to the selfish priests who attempt to perpetuate the Yesht ritual and the ceremonies connected therewith to the ruin of the faithful middle class, as is attested by column upon column of doleful tales of debts incurred and families runined to fill the insatiable maws of idle priests,—a sad state of affairs reflected even in the Parsi press which has adopted the hush-hush policy in matters of religious frauds (see Kaiser-I-Hind" p. 49 of October, 20).

As he quotes so reckiessly the irrelevent literature on the Yeshts it is now certain that his horror about the Western authors has been thoroughly exercised probably by recitation of the Beheran Yesht which, according to his Darmesteter, is a potent "spell," I strongly recommend to him the study of the latest western researches which condemn the abominations of the sacred bull, the next-of-akin marriage and even the present burial system as the production of forgers who reconstructed the religion nearly forgotten for 500 years after the invasion of Alexander, for the benefit of the founder of the Sasanina Empire. I ask Mr. Madan to study carefully the Pahalvi texts where is recorded in detail the intolerant procedure by which only one set of old fragments was accepted as genuine and all the rest were thrown overboard at the renaissance of Zoroastrian religion under the Sasanians. We contend that in what was arbitrarily rejected by the priests of the time much valuable material was lost which the forgers afterwards attributed to the ravages of foreigners like the Arabs, the Turks, etc.

I overlook the discourteous way in which Mr. Madan mentions my name because I do take into consideration the melancholy state of a mind saturated with prejudice and deserted by those upon whom it counted in its venture of boosting Persain books which he cannot understand or read.—Yours, etc.

ERECH DINSHAW.

15, Karwar Stree,t

Bombay, Oct. 21.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your valuable columns of the 15th instant, I am accused of showing fanaticism worthy of the race, i.e., priestly class. The reason why I was obliged to go to the extreme was that in your semi-editorial of the 10th instant, you wrote under the big heading. "Teaching of Zoroaster" and in bracket (*Pious Frauds!*).

Now I understood that they were applied to my most revered ancestors, of whom I am most proud. I heartily thank God that in these dire days I have been born in a humble but respectable priestly family.

We all know that all the ancient foreign writers with one accord praised the then Persians as "truth speakers," then the question naturally arises, who were the teachers of that nation? The answer is, the Magi or Mobeds! These Magi were composers of some of the Chapters of the Holy Gathas also. It is the opinion of the Orientalists that only a limited number of Chapters of Gathas, goes to the credit of the Holy Zoroaster, the rest being composed by his *Chelas* or those who came after him. Those then were the high souls from whom the present Mobeds draw their descent.

These learned Mobeds of past ages had perhaps composed Yashts, Nya-esh, etc., and those also strictly in accordance with the spirit of Zoroastrianism. As their character was built on nothing but truth, they never, never tried to mislead their constituents, but strictly adhered to preserve every sacred lore in its originality. This their characteristic was handed down to the present day Mobeds, who are never willing to make any changes in the original writings.

Will anybody, therefore, ever think that those high souls had cheated him? I, therefore, warn your correspondents to desist from applying any appropriate terms to those holy men of the past. Better apply any adjective or adjectives of your choice to my humble self, and for that I shall never, never complain. They have neither sinned against your religion, nor against yourselves.

You ought to remember that they were Living Gathas (*Gathas Incarnate*) or like present day gramophones reproducing again and again with exactitude what was once repeated to them.

When persecuted by their mortal enemies they took shelter in foreign lands simply to preserve the Avesta lore including the Holy Gathas. As they had learnt by heart all the scriptures, they were just like living books. If instead of learning by heart they should have carried written manuscripts of the Holy Avesta, such writings would have been destroyed by the persecuting enemies. Thus they were able to evade strict searches. In such unbearable hardships they toiled their utmost to preserve the "Flame," whose mellow 'light' we are very fortunate to enjoy in these present calm days. Therefore, I say, pay your due respects to them. In the words of Channing, "Reverence is a perpetual impulse towards God." Again they are vindicated in the following:—"The Zoroastrians of Persia" (from the French of Miss Menant):—He (Changa Asa) sent with the consent of the Zoroastrian communities of Broach, Cambay, and Ankleswar, and on their account and that of the Anjuman of Navsari, a layman of Broach, Nariman Hoshang, **with a message to the Dasturs** and Mobeds of Persia, requesting them to give explanations with regard to the ritual and other religious questions of great importance. The answer given by the Iranians, make us acquainted with the trials which they had been submitted. Let us hear the lamentations of these Persians. *Revayats*: "From Kayomars down to our days there never was an epoch more calamitous than the end of this millennium. Neither the period of Zohak Tazi, nor that of Afrasiyab, nor those of the sorcered Tur and Alexander the Greek, whom the creator Ormuzd has declared to be great sinners, has been worse than the close of this millennium of which 347 years have already elapsed."

"As regards the ancient national tongue, "amongst us, poor folks, there are no more than three or four of us who know Pahlavi, *the original (Avesta) is not known*; in consequence of oppression and tyranny, our possessions, our bodies and our garments are all contaminated"—The Bulletin, Iran League, April 1929.

When such was the dire condition in Persia, "Hats off! to my then illustrious ancestors, the cream of the Parsi Pilgrim Fathers, who saved the Zoroastrian religion, and handed it down in safety to the present day Parsis.

Now who show disrespect to them and belittle their labours, will long be remembered by their progeny with down cast eyes filled with sense of shame and remorse.

I conscientiously believe that they were the true initiates, nay I dare say that they were progressive scientists, as well as high grade Spiritualists. They knew every inch of religion.

"Religion and Science are intertwined with each other and cannot be separated. These are two wings with which *humanity* shall fly. One wing is not enough. Every religion which does not concern itself with Science is mere Tradition. Science, Education and Civilization are most necessities for the full Religious Life"—Abdul-Baha Abas in the "Contemporary Review" March 1912.

Now what is the opinion I have about those present day so-called reformers? I say that they are neither deep thinkers, scientists, nor religionists and Spiritualists in the true sense of the terms. They want to have a merry, easy life! They want to establish their religious faith not on the solid rock but on the sifting sands! They entirely boast to depend on their *White Dasturs* (western scholars) as their guides and *gurus*. But once supposing that we orthodox Parsis are without such guides, still their white Gurus are also not infallible as will presently be seen from the opinion of one among their (Orientalists') fold:—

"Some time ago I was talking to a well-known and learned Parsi who has devoted much of his time to the study of the Avesta, and I found that he too had the *slight regard for the Avesta*, (God forbids!) *which I have found to be prevalent among all Europeans. Europeans hold the Avesta as a mass of mostly bizarre texts*, the contents of which are valueless. *In reality the entire Avesta is altogether in accordance with reason* and in some respects more weighty than the Vedas" (Shabash!) The existing translations of the Avesta are without exceptions *unscientific*, and none of the translations had any inkling of what really Avesta represents. None of them can tell what Zoroaster wanted to convey. Not one of any among the Avesta translators has taken pains to understand the terminology of the Avesta from the standing point of religion [Poor things!]. *All are under the influence of modern Christian philosophy.* All substitute the religious expressions of the Bible for the Avesta technical terms which have nothing to do with the former and hence make the entire Avesta unintelligible.—Mr. J. Hertel in the Bulletin, of Iran League April 1929.

Now the hero of the hour is J. Hertel who saved the situation for the Orthodox by throwing a bomb-shell in the opposite camp whose very headquarters were occupied by their Generalissimo (G. K. N.) and razed to the ground their Skeleton Structures!

But another gentleman who has recently translated the Holy Gathas, is Jotindra Mohn Chatterji, Esq., M.A., and also a Civilian. This translation will soon be out in "Cherag" Monthly (Navsari). Look at his manner of department; how nobly he has acted: how dearly he has honoured the writings as if he were a Magi in flesh and blood. Now compare kindly his manners with those of the Orientalists who are worshipped by the reformers as semi-gods! But I regret to say that those blind followers have no keen sense to detect their failings! Oh! how roughly, and mercilessly they handle our religion! Being themselves ignorant of even the A. B. C. of spirituality how can they guide their followers? Now know for ever that religion of our Lord Zoroaster, is mainly and solely founded on Spirituality. Those who are ignorant of it, dare not comment on even a sentence of it.

Now no one knows who were the authors of the Avesta. This *treasure-trove* they had given to us, without announcing their names in the public and leaving the glory to their disciples. These Great souls will always be endeared to the hearts of the true Zoroastrians. Thus they silently wanted to up-lift the world, with the single purpose, that the aspiring souls, may turn to the path of evolution, silently, smoothly and successfully. For that they ask for no credit, nor any blessings from the would-be-disciples. They had worked when they were here, and now they are working again in Heaven in order to fulfil the Law of Ahura.

The following are the opinions for those work silently:—

"The longer on this earth we live,
And weigh the various qualities of men—
The more we feel the high stern featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty,
Stead fast and still, *nor paid with mortal praises*,
But finding amplest recompense
In work done squarely, and unwasted days"
—R. Lovell, in the "Herald of the Golden Age."

And Again:

"Looking around on the noisy inanity of the world, *words with little meaning, actions with little worth*, one loves to reflect on the Empire of Silence. The noble silent men, scattered here and there, each in his department silently working, whom no morning newspaper makes mention of. *They are the salt of the earth.* A country [and why not also community?] that has none of these is in a bad way."—Carlyle.

Bravo Carlyle! by your words, the innocents are vindicated!

Here the task is done, and now no more I shall appear in these columns, leaving the credit, if any, to those who crave for it. But before I bid good-bye, I have a challenge to throw in the Camp of Messrs. Bengali, Wadia, E. Dinshaw and Cooper. I believe that some of the Yashts, like Tir, Meher, Ram, Jamiad and Aban contain many sensible ideas. But I have no concern for all of them for the present. I take only Tir Yasht and request the opposite party to refute it piece by piece. If they are fortunate enough to refute it and to expose its fallacies I shall willingly acknowledge my defeat and pay Rs. 101 one hundred and one to them. But before I part with the money they have to be examined by a committee of my choice, whose members will be honoured ones from the Parsi community.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAH D. DORDI,

Navsari, Oct. 20.

N.B.—Sir, perhaps puffed up by the leniency shown by the Editor, these Behedinans now dare to take the full liberty of even doubting the pure lineage of the modern priestly class. They little know that each and every Mobed is a host in himself. The sparks of the Mazdean Religion have not yet been dead in their hearts They are lurking under the hot embers ready to burst into flames if proper circumstances have risen to fan them up!

Now, therefore let the Mobeds be examined by medical experts for their so-called viciosity of blood. If the experts standardise the blood and fix the ratio of the high quality as I for the Mobeds, then fix the ratio of the standardised blood for the Behedinans as .75 only and allow them a start of .25.

If now they are tested and if both of the parties come up to their fixed standard tests, they are alright; if any of them is wanting in its quality, and shows not the standard ratio, then it has to acknowledge its defeat with the open heart!

My dear Behedinans are you ready to undergo such high tests? If not please don't make mere wild fusses before the ignorant public! Better live out the pure Mazdanan Life and thereby receive its blessings for you and yours.—Yours etc.

D. D. DORDI.

HON. MR. PRADHAN AT SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

Visits Branch Of Seva Sadan Society.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Finance Member, Government of Bombay and Mrs. Pradhan, visited the Sholapur Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, this morning.

A CROWDED PROGRAMME.

After the introduction of the office-bearers to the Hon'ble member and his wife by Mr. Devadhar, a group photo was taken. Mr. Devadhar then conducted the distinguished guests round the various classes and then to the Vishnu and Luxmi Mills, where they were received by Dr. R. C. Thanawalla, who is in charge of the Mill Dispensary, and who supervises the arrangements of the Two Creches and the 4 bed maternity, conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, through its local Branch. The distinguished guests were very much impressed with the humanitarian work which the Mills were doing for the benefit of the workers, and the excellent way in which the Seva Sadan had organised the work of the Creches and the Maternity Home, which was also quite full. The guests were then taken by Mr. Devadhar to the Civil Hospital. The Hon'ble guests and a few other friends were entertained at a sumptuous dinner at the local Seva Sadan at 11 a.m. The guests then visited the Umedpur Industrial Settlement after taking a little rest.

THE PRIZE-GIVING FUNCTION OF THE

The Prize-giving ceremony to the workers and girl students of the Sholapur Seva Sadan was arranged at the Rippon Hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

The function began at 4 p.m. with a welcome songs by the girl students of the Seva Sadan.

Mrs. Bhade gave a very brief account of the work done by this institution ever since its inception in the year 1926. She described at great length the work done by the Institution for the training of nurses and mid-wives, as will as the humanitarian work undertaken by the Society.

EDUCATION ABOVE EVERY-THING ELSE.

Mr. Devadhar, who spoke nxet, began by saying that the "definite of object of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, which was started in Poona in 1909, was the Indianization of Social Service." That the Socity, which has been doing this work for the women of India during the last 18 or 19 years had under its control to-day nearly 1500 women and girls of all castes, creeds and communities, that this organization was thoroughly cosmopolitan, and non-sectarian and that the Society had so far sent out over 450 women as trained workers who were standing on their own legs earning monthly from 25 or 30 rupees to Rs. 300/, and instance he quoted one of the ladies trained by the Society, who was employed by the Gwalior Durbar on a monthly salary of Rs. 300. "Above everything else, our country needs education, and education of women especially" said Mr. Devadhar, and this could be done only if people would begin to understand the fundamental value of Women's Education.

Mr. Devadhar gratefully mentioned the valuable help which all the Collectors, and Government officials bad rendered him. He also thanked the Hon'ble Member and Mrs. Prdhan for their kindness in having accepted his invitation to come and preside over this function to-day.

Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay, who next spoke, dealt at some length on the great usefulness of the Sholapur Seva Sadan. He said that Sholapur was an important industrial centre in the Bombay presidency, but was unfortunately backward in the matter of education and general culture, and that it was very gratifying to note that friends from Poona, like Mr. Devadhar, started such an institution here and thus enabled the adult women of this town to train themselves in useful vocations.

Mr. G. P. Shidore, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Seva Sadan read out letters received from Shrimant Dowage Rani of Jath; Rao Bahadur N. C. Limayr and Dr. S. K. Apte, and exhorted the public of Sholapur to help him and his co-workers of the Seva Sadan to collect at least a sum of Rs. 6,000, which was spent by Mr. Devadhar from the Poona Society and try to return that money to the parent institution.

Mr. Jasswalla, thanked Mrs. Pradhan and the Hon'ble Mr. Pradhan for their keen interest in women's education, on behalf of the Advisory Committee and requested Mrs. Pradhan to give away the prizes to the girls.

Mrs. Pradhan then distributed prizes to the workers and girl students.

GOVERNMENT PURSE EMPTY.

The Hon'ble Pradhan said that although Government purse was with him, yet he would ask Mr. Devadhar and others understand that the Government purse was almost empty and that Government had to look into various things. That he knew that the Seva Sadan was shouldering partly the responsibility which the Government had to shoulder, and that is why he could not refuse the invitation of Mr. Devadhar to come and preside on this occasion. He finally thanked Mr. Devadhar and others both on behalf of his wife as also himself for calling him to preside over that function.

Lt.-Col. D D. Kamat, the Civil Surgeon, in a fine and impressive speech thanked the distinguished guests of the evening.

At night the Hon'ble Pradhan and wife were entertained at a very grand At Home by Mrs. Jasswalla at her residence Vishnu Villa where a large noumber of gusts were present.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhaan said that Saheb Ramjivan Soni announced a contribution of Rs. 51 to the Sholapur Seva Sadan.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Conclussion Of Dassara Session.

MYSORE, Oct. 21.

The Dassara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly concluded at noon to-day. Diwan Mirza Ismail, the President, in bringing the Session to a close, said Government were ready to listen to those who criticized their measures. He referred to the business transacted during the Session.

Speaking of prohibition, he said Government were anxious to enforce prohibition but were confronted with a loss of revenue amounting to a crore of rupees and additional establishment was required to enforce it.

Referring to newspaper regulation, the President said the Government would endeavour to draft a Bill which, while preventing the dissemination of unfair criticism would ensure a reasonable measure of freedom to the press. Concluding the Diwan wished prosperity and happiness to members.—A.P.

COMMUNALISM AND THE "UNTOUCHABLE."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the structure of the Hindu Sabha dreams is reared on the rotten foundation of platitudes of pseudo-religio-social reform. The obvious concession that the Hindu Sabha communal leadership is making to the popular idiocies, in a matter which is easily referred to ordinary civic rights and sense of decency, exposes all the pretensions of that leadership as nothing else can do. It is as well the "untouchables" of Poona are drawing on their own trust in the justice of their cause and fighting their own battle so brilliantly.

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What the People Say

"CONGRESS DAY."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The momentous session of the Lahore Congress is fast approaching. But unless and until Herculian efforts are made to push the constructive programme during the remaining few days nothing substantial would be achieved at Lahore. The Swarajists, youth Leaguers and the communists are all anxious to revive Non-Co-operation at Lahore but nobody seems to be serious about the Boycott of all Foreign Cloth which is the first essential for reviving Non-Co-operation. Khaddar is the National uniform and it is, therefore, the duty of all the Congressmen and others striving for Swaraj to wear it for the sake of uniformity, if for nothing else. Foreign cloth is the badge of slavery and unless and until it is discarded and consigned to the flames it would not be possible for the Congress to revive complete Non-Co-operation. The boycott of all foreign cloth must be achieved through khaddar but for the sake of unanimity it has been decided to encourage mill made cloth wherever khaddar is not obtainable. Whether it is khaddar or mill made cloth our duty is to see that foreign cloth becomes untouchable in this country. I, therefore, appeal to all the lovers of the country, no matter to whatever party they belong, to join hands with the Congress in making the boycott of all foreign cloth a complete success before the Congress session meets at Lahore.

In this connection the Working Committee of the Congress must fix a Sunday as "Congress Day" when meetings should be held all over the country to popularise the Congress programme, processions should be arranged and prominent Congress workers should hawk khaddar in the streets. Bon fires of foreign cloth should also be made wherever possible and in short the Congress leaders should be requested to leave no stone unturned to preach the message of boycott from one corner of the country to the other.

I make this suggestion in view of the approaching Diwalee festival when large orders are expected to be sent to the foreign countries. We might differ from the communists and the Youth Leaguers in many respects but we have never doubted their burning patriotism and I appeal to their patriotism to set aside all the differences for a while and to join hands with Congressmen and prevent the orders from going out to foreign countries by persuading the leaders.

Let them parade the streets of Bombay and bring home the fact to the buyers of foreign cloth that on the eve of a great battle the people would wear nothing but khaddar and therefore no orders should be sent out to foreign country. "Bande Matram."
—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

MR. FORD'S EFFICIENCY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Henry Ford's statement (as quoted in "The Chronicle"). "We have no experts in our shops: we have mechanics and human beings," is as good a sample of that modern hypocrisy that deceives even the originator, as could be found anywhere. Mr. Ford goes on to say:—

"In the last six months, we have increased our efficiency so that we are way ahead....."

Mr. Ford denies that this efficiency is from speeding up machines and men and declares it comes from minds free of the worry attendant on the holding of a job. If Indians who are interested in this subject can get hold of Stuart Chase's "Men and Machines" MacMillan and Co., they will find a most interesting and thorough refutation of this statement. When man has to stand hour after hour, day after day dropping bolts in holes as a carrier travels post him at a pretty decent rate of speed he very soon becomes more nearly a robot than a man, and worry is not an essential part of life's grind. The reader may judge for himself if such a job can either "suit," "interest" or "make (a man) happy!"

It may be that the Ford concern raised the wages scale—when three thousand men stood at the gate ready to get the wages down," but is likewise true that when they changed from model A to model T about 60,000 men were all at once thrown out of employment, many of them for many months, some for the entire year. All of which means that there are two sides to every story, even to this efficiency business, the cruelty of which some of us are beginning to understand.

Efficiency is one of the many vicious and to be expected concommitants of the system of capitalistic control of industry. Such a system is based on the profit motive not on the service motive; and as long as the industrial life runs in the already worn out grooves of an economic system of private gain such vicious developments—and worse—must be borne. Henry Ford's idealism would not have been defeated so largely in a system based on service—life and help live—let a man work if he would eat,—for the man has an idealistic side! But the man expresses, too, the money—culture of his environment and time in a very great degree—all of his protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. He could not have escaped it. "He that toucheth pitch 'shall' be defiled.—Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE WATSON.
New York, Sept. 14.

EAST INDIAN SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant, "A Catholic" under the above caption dilates on the division of parishes and a Catholic hospital. With regard to the division of parishes, which is most irregular and without the least regard to the conscience of the framer, there is no doubt that grave discontent has given birth in the minds of the peaceful Catholics of Bandra. His Grace is really a good Prelate, but the division of parishes in Bandra is the brain work, I understand, of a Padroado priest, as His Grace does not know the topography of the town of Bandra. If my presumption is correct, then it is this priest who has made a good Prelate unpopular just at the commencement of his high office and the priest should be seriously dealt with, as the feelings of the people are greatly embittered against His Grace for no fault of his. Now that His Grace the Archbishop Dr. J. R. Lima, S.J., has a full sway over all the churches it is hoped that he will effect transfers of the Padroado priests who are attached to their churches for some years. I suggest this step to His Grace simply that new life be put into the various parishes.

With regard to the Catholic hospital, there really exists a great need for one, for the want of which the Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein go to hospitals in Bombay. If His Grace takes the need of a Catholic hospital seriously into his mind, now that the St. Andrew's High School building is available, I am confident that he will be strongly backed up by the Catholics. Government may also be approached in the matter of financial help. Further there are a number of Catholic doctors, to wit, Major Fernandes, Captains Alban DeSouza and Pas. DeSouza, Drs. DeMonte, Accacio Viegas and a host of others who will, I think, cheerfully throw in their lot with His Grace in a laudable cause of this magnitude. I earnestly hope tht His Grace will not allow this opportunity to pass without the project being materialized into fruition and thus win the gratitude of the Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER CATHOLIC.
Bandra, Oct. 20.

—:o:—

STREET ENCROACHMENTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper:—

I am particularly referring the C Ward District, more especially the Bhuleshwar locality. In this locality comparing with the immense population the streets are too narrow and the public have to suffer a great deal of hardships in moving about in the streets. These hardships are greatly added by the encroachments over the public streets by the shop-keepers and over-crowded hawkers. The shop-keepers put their stall boards and sunshades and weather frames thereby obstructing the safe and convenient passage of the public. Some of the shop-keepers put the advertisement boards more than necessary in the usual course of business which create a great nuisance to the public. The hawkers post themselves in such irregular manner that it is most difficult to walk on the road looking front to avoid collision with the vehicles or any such accident.

The Encroachment Removing Department of the Bombay Municipality have been working on the point but their activities do not seem to be satisfactory so far as the public's hardships are concerned. The public are not at all relieved of their hardships and inconveniences.

I understand some of the shop-keepers are granted permission to put the stall boards, etc., presumably under Sections 310, 313 and 313-A of the Municipal Act. I beg to invite the attention of the municipal authorities that the projections and encroachments that I am referring to ought not to be permitted. The stall boards in some cases cover about half the footpath or project by nearly six feet on the road. The sunshades and weatherframes are put so much low—much less than 12 feet from the surface of the street that it is absolutely impossible to make use of the footpaths. In monsoon these sunshades and weatherframes are all the more oppressive. To save fatal accidents which are nowadays not uncommon in Bombay the Municipal Commissioner has been advertising advising the public to use the footpaths, but when the public attempt to give due attention to his said advice they find it impracticable on account of the projections and encroachments stated above.

Further allowing such encroachments and projections at times becomes the cause of expensive litigations between the Municipality and the property-owners and occupiers. When such encroachments continue for a considerable time, say, for 12 years and more the property-owner naturally claims to have established his right on the land subjected to the encroachment. The Municipality repudiate this right and the litigations arise in which the Municipality and the owner both incur heavy expenses.

I personally know of a case of this nature which has been going on since 1922 and in which the parties have hitherto spent over six thousand rupees. The litigation has not yet come to an end. Further expense of nearly the same amount is likely to be incurred in this matter. Who is responsible for such situations? None else but the Municipal authorities particularly the officers and inspectors of the Department concerned.

Is it therefore not most desirable for the advantage of all, the Municipality, the public and the property-owners that the Municipal Commissioner must take requisite steps in the matter immediately?
—Yours, etc.,

V. S. CHOKSEY.

Oct. 21.

"BURNT ALIVE."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—*Apropos* the lynching outrage committed at the village of Aravli in Ratnagiri district, quite a number of people seem to be interested in the crime and the best proof of this fact could be easily discovered in the recent publication of a letter in your columns under the signature of a Mr. Savlaram Nevrekar in which that gentleman presumes to defend the Police Patil. I do not see how Mr. Dalvi's bias against Mahars leads up to the Police Patil's innocence in regard to the definite allegation of negligence in the discharge of his official duties that has been brought against him. The whole question, it seems to me, is one for official inquiry into the crime and partisanship of the kind displayed by your correspondent is most improper in view, moreover, of the fact that a gang of criminial terrorists (who may quite logically be connected with this particular crime) have been busy, for a long time, carrying on their activities of molestation and disturbance of peace in these parts.

Mr. Dalvi's allegations do not seem to be based on any ulterior motive in so far as he expresses the anxiety of the whole village and adjoining country-side as regards the necessity of exposing the criminals as well as the alleged slackness of official agencies to check the former's activities adequately.—Yours, etc.,

"A LOCAL POLITICIAN."

Boycott Activities In Bandra.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bandra Congress Committee has taken up the Congress work in right earnest under the leadership of Mr. S. S. Naik, Enrolment of Congress Members is proceeding apace and steps are being taken to persuade the local cloth dealers to boycott foreign cloth. It is also decided that all the members of the Committee should hawk Khaddar on next Sunday morning when it is hoped that they will receive encouraging response from the public.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

HINDU TYPIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

—:o:—

Goaded by family trouble, debt and frequent ill-health Mangesh Venkataram Kundapur, a typist employed in Graham Company committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea at Mahaluxmi. Before carrying out his object, he wrote a letter stating that he was disgusted with life owing to family trouble, debt and his own ill health. He urged the authorities not to blame any body for the act. Post mortem examination showed that he had taken a dose of opium before going into the sea. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Grand-mother

"Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

—:o:—

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ALLEGED FRAUD IN £1000 DECREE.

Mr. Hirjibehdin Challenges London Court's Judgment.

OFFSHOOT OF PARSI ASSOCIATION'S LIBEL SUIT.

The following is a fuller report of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Wadia at the Bombay High Court in the suit filed by the Incorporated Parsi Association of Europe against Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", and Anglo-Gujarati weekly of Bombay to recover £1,488 equivalent to Rs. 20,060. The amount is on the execution of the decree passed against him by the High Court of London on 5th July, 1929, in respect of damages for publishing certain defamatory articles written by one Dr. Ardesher Jilla residing in England. A summary of the proceedings appeared in these columns some time back.

The High Court of London had passed a decree against the present defendant (Mr. Hirjibehdin) and Dr. Ardesher Dadabhai Jilla for £1,000 on the costs amounting to £598, and further directed that the sum of £110 deposited in Court by the defendant should be paid to the plaintiffs in part satisfaction of the decree. This sum was accordingly paid to the plaintiffs who now claim the balance of £1,488 equivalent to Rs. 20,060 from Mr. Hirjibehdin alone, for which they have filed this suit in the Bombay High Court.

MR. HIRJIBEHDIN'S DEFENCE.

The claim was contested by Mr. Hirjibehdin on various grounds. It was contended that the power of attorney under which the plaint was declared by the plaintiffs' solicitors in Bombay is a special power, and, therefore, the plaint is not properly declared. On this preliminary ground the suit should be dismissed.

The other and more important ground submitted by Mr. Hirjibehdni was that the plaintiffs had obtained the decree in England fraudulently and in collusion with Dr. Jilla, the other defendant in the libel suit.

Explaining the circumstances of the alleged fraud, Mr. Hirjibehdin stated that after the plaintiffs had filed the suit in England, Dr. Jilla wrote to him to say that he was in a position to prove the statements made by him in the articles written by him. The defendant (Mr. Hirjibehdin), thereupon, put in a defence submitting that the statements were not defamatory and that they were a fair and 'bona fide' comment upon a matter of public interest, namely, the welfare of the Parsi community in Europe, and the same were published without any malice by the defendant.

Thereafter, Dr. Jilla admitted that the statements contained in the article contributed by him were false, and that he intended to apologise to the plaintiffs and settle the action. The defendant had, thereupon, to deliver an amended defence admitting that the words were libellous, but denying that they bore the meaning alleged by the plaintiffs. The defendant further submitted that he had no personal knowledge of the plaintiff Association, and he had published the article believing Dr. Jilla to be a person of standing and repute and believing his allegatons to be true. The defendant expressed an apology and brought into Court £110 which, he submitted, taken with his apology, was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim in the libel action.

The suit was heard in July, 1929, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and a special jury, and judgment for £1,000 given against the defendant and Dr. Jilla with costs.

DR. JILLA'S CONDUCT.

The defendant (Mr. Hirjibehdin) alleged that the judgment was obtained by the plaintiffs fraudulently and in collusion with Dr. Jilla who was a man of no means. The plaintiffs arrived at an understanding with Dr. Jilla that if he gave an apology in the terms suggested by the plaintiffs and agreed to pay jointly with the defendant (Mr. Hirjibehdin) £500 as damages to the funds of the plaintiff Association, they would not execute the decree against him. According to this understanding, Dr. Jilla wrote to the plaintiff Association tendering an apology and undertaking to pay jointly with the defendant £500, though the defendant had never authorised Dr. Jilla to consent on his behalf to such terms.

This letter of Dr. Jilla was read before the jury in the London Court, and was made by the plaintiffs the starting point of the damages claimed by them. Further, Dr. Jilla went into the witness-box, and despite the warning of the Lord Chief Justice that what he said might aggravate the damages, he wilfully and deliberately made statements which by their very nature were bound to aggravate the damages against the defendant. The defendant charges that Dr. Jilla made these damaging statements pursuant to his understanding with the plaintiffs.

The defendant submitted that the judgment was not given on the merits of the case, as owing to the collusion between the plaintiffs and Dr. Jilla, he was prevented from raising and establishing the defence which was open to him in the action. He submitted that the judgment was not conclusive as to any matters upon which it purports to adjudicate, and that it was not binding on him. He therefore prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The suit came on before Mr. Justice Wadia at the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Vachha appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Engineer with Mr. K. R. Mehta for the defendant.

Mr. Engineer said that Dr. Jilla was not a party to this suit. He is a member of the plaintiff Association. The articles were written by Dr. Jilla, and the defendant did not know anything about it and took the statements to be true and correct and he printed them as a matter of public interest. Regarding Dr. Jilla's conduct in London Court, Mr. Engineer said that there was an understanding between him and the plaintiff that he should give the letter of apology to help the plaintiffs to recover damages, and in consideration of that the plaintiffs would not take any proceedings against him.

To a question by the Court Mr. Engineer replied that there was a suggestion in the article that the widows in England were in difficulty and the Association did not help them.

Proceeding, Mr. Engineer said that Dr. Jilla was a man of no means, not worth six pence, and he offered to pay £500. Mr. Engineer submitted that his first point about the plaint being not properly declared was sufficient to justify the dismissal of the suit. In any event, the defendant had a strong case and he asked that the suit be transferred to the Long Causes List.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTIONS.

Mr. Vachha, for the plaintiff, submitted that the suit was filed under Section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, and therefore foreign judgment was conclusive, unless the case fell under one or other of the several clauses set out in that Section. He submitted that this was the last attempt by the defendant to put off the evil day, and some defence was brought up in the case when there was absolutely no defence.

In the correspondence that passed between the parties after the decree was passed, there was not a word with regard to the allegation that the judgment was obtained by fraud.

His Lordship: You do not file this suit against both defendants?

Mr. Vachha: I cannot file suit against Dr. Jilla, because he is not under jurisdiction of this Court. Besides, the decree could be executed against any defendent.

His Lordship: You do not expect that Dr. Jilla would pay?

Mr. Vachha: But nothing prevents me from executing the decree. What is the objection? Has not your Lordship heard that if there are two defendants and it was open to one of the defendants to confess, what is there to prevent a co-defendant to plead guilty? Where is the fraud? What is collusion after all?

His Lordship: What about that letter, in which he agreed to pay £500.

Mr. Vachha: I can understand if they complain that something was done behind their back. But they were there. He was represented by their counsel. Why did he not object them? They did not object to the letter being read in the Court.

His Lordship: Is Dr. Jilla an educated man?

Mr. Engineer: He is a doctor. Now he is qualifying for the Bar.

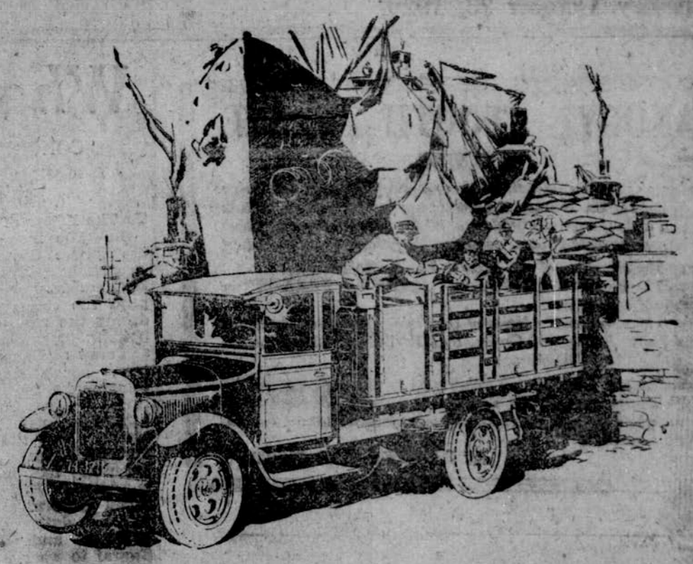
Mr. Vachha: He was represented by Solicitor and Counsel. At this rate a defendant can always come after the judgment has been delivered against him in a foreign Court and make vile allegations about fraud.

Mr. Engineer submitted the highest authorities had held that the same question could be rejuvenated. (He cited 10 Chan., Q. B. D., and 25, Q. B. D.).

Mr. Vachha urged that the case be proceeded with at an early date.

Mr. Engineer applied that the suit be transferred to the list of long causes.

This was granted by His Lordship who fixed the hearing on the second Monday in February.



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NEW TASKS FOR DOCKYARDS.

Admiralty Planning Other Work.

With measures of disarmament on the way to adoption, what will be the effect on British dockyards and other shipyard areas, which have depended so much in the past on a naval policy usually marked by expansion?

The "Sunday Times" understands that the Admiralty is already giving consideration to the effect that any disarmament agreement will have on the naval dockyards at Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport, and shipyard centres like the Tynside. There are two directions in which, it is considered, the Admiralty may proceed:—

The building of warships for some of the smaller naval Powers.

The construction of ocean liners.

In both cases the dockyards would undertake the work on the same lines as ship-building firms, that is in open competition.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Charles G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, was reluctant to discuss the Government plans in this direction yesterday.

"Nobody at present can forsee what will be the result of the Prime Minister's visit to America," he said to the "Sunday Times," "although we hope for a successful conclusion, but it is a fact that all contingencies are being considered with a view to possible stabilisation in the yards if and when agreement is reached.

"There are now actually more people employed in the yards than there were at the corresponding time last year. This addition is due to our having advanced certain work, the re-fitting of Chilean battleship and building of certain necessary sloops, which are not technically ships of war."

"The granting of a full week's holiday with pay to the men in the yards has also had an effect in this direction."

Mr. Ammon also pointed out that in the dockyards many articles of furniture and "fitments" are now being made which formerly were bought outside—a development foreshadowed by the Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty in his speech on the Estimates last year.

There are political reasons why the Admiralty must proceed with caution with any changes in the dockyards. "The Government is compelled to go warily," said another Admiralty authority yesterday. "It is well-known that there are cross-currents in the United States which have to be considered.

"If the British Government were to come out at once with a cut and dried scheme for dealing with the dockyards, before any agreement is definitely reached and signed, there are people in America who would at once charge us either with rushing the issue or with taking too much for granted, and the final negotiations might be seriously imperilled.

"The Admiralty must wait until the MacDonald-Hoover conversations are complete, and their scheme implemented, before actual discussions of their plans can take place."

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PROBLEMS OF MUSLIM GIRL EDUCATION.

—:o:—

Poona Conference.

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS PURDAH!

POONA, Oct. 21.

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm the sixth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, first of series of Muslim Conferences, commenced this afternoon at Haroon Hall which was gaily decorated for the purpose. The Conference met under 'purdah' arrangements, several European Non-Muslim ladies attending.

Mrs. Clayton opening the Conference spoke on the great and urgent need for spreading education among girls and women and hoped that Conference would carry out its mission successfully.

NEEDS OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

Miss Mustafa Khan extending cordial welcome to delegates explained the present needs of Muslim Female education and thanked the Hortog Committee for recommending that in all schemes of expansion Government should give special attention to female education.

On proposal of Lady Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Begum Haji Abdulla Haroon was then elected President

Mrs. Sarlabai Naik of Sewa Sadan addressed the Conference on education.

The President in course of her address deplored great illiteracy prevailing among women and asked Muslim ladies who were "sleeping educationally" to wake up from their slumber and to realise their duty and responsibility to the community. The President wanted instructions in religion, social science, health, nursing arts, music and home industries, besides school education to be given to girls.

GOVERNMENT APATHY CONDEMNED.

She suggested establishment of industrial homes for removal of poverty on lines of Sewa Sadan where women could earn honest respectable living. She complained that Government had done so far nothing towards education of Muslim girls, except starting a few primary schools. There was no College for Muslim girls even in Sind. She suggested establishment of Anglo-Urdu Secondary Schools and Colleges and Ladies' Anjumans for discussion of various problems.

SUPPORT TO PURDAH!

Concluding President supported Purdah custom but appealed to audience to do away with antiquated customs. Conference then passed eight resolutions affecting female education in relation to Muslim girls and dispersed.—A.P.

ITALIAN PRINCE BETROTHED.

—:o:—

Princess Marie Jose of Belgium As Bride.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Rome.—The engagement of the Italian Crown Prince and Princess Marie Jose of Belgium will be officially announced 24th instant. Only civil marriages have been legal since 1870 and the President of the Senate acted as the registrar at the Royal marriages. But now that the Church and State have been reconciled it is expected that either Cardinal or simple parish priest will officiate at the Crown Prince's marriage.—Reuter.

FIVE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Japanese Delegates.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Japanese delegates to Five-Power Naval Conference are Mr. Wakatsuki, ex-Premier, Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Matsudaira, Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

Senators Read And Robinson To Represent U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Washington.—Senators Reed and Robinson have consented to serve on American delegation to Naval Conference. Sentor Borah was invited but he was unable to accept. Mr. Stimson states that selection of other delegates has been deferred until more is known, of course, of discussions.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO SIR D. MAWSON.

—:o:—

Best Wishes To "Discovery's" New Venture.

RUGBY, Oct. 21.

The King has sent the following message to Sir Douglas Mawson, who sailed in the "Discovery" on Saturday from Cape Town on his expedition to the Antarctic:

"The Queen and I send you and all the members of the expedition our best wishes for your success and safe journey."—B.O.W.

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

—:o:—

Secret Code Missing.

MUSSOLINI RECALLS WHOLE STAFF HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Berlin.—Signor Mussolini has recalled the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, Count Aldrovandi Marescotti, and the whole of the Embassy staff owing to mysterious disappearance of secret diplomatic code from the Italian Embassy.—Reuter.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER DIES OF CONSUMPTION.

—:o:—

Rustom Faraj, an under-trial prisoner, arrested during the last riot of February, died in the J. J. Hospital on whose body the coroner held an inquest on Tuesday morning. The deceased after his arrest was in police custody. Subsequently he developed consumption and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to consumption.

LAHORE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Publicity Bulletin.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The Publicity Officer, Reception Committee of the 44th Session of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following:—

All those organisations which are going to hold their conferences during the Christmas Week and which would be requiring the use of the pandals in the Congress Nagar are requested to communicate immediately with the General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

It is proposed to erect a special pandal for such conferences and let them out at a reasonable hiring charge and unless applications come in at once it may not be possible to fit in the several requisitions appropriately. The allotment of shops in the Congress Camp will be made on November 1.—Free Press.

PUNJAB "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

—:o:—

Conference To Be Held Shortly.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The Punjab Achhut Udhar Mandal of the Servants of the People Society has decided to hold in co-operation with other bodies working in the Province for "suppressed" classes uplift as the All-India Depressed Classes Conference during the Congress session.

The various organisations and individuals interested in the welfare of the "suppressed" classes are being approached with the idea of forming a Reception Committee. The response seems to be encouraging and it is expected that a Provincial Reception Committee will be formed in a few days.—Free Press.

BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

One Battalion To Be Withdrawn.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that after careful consultation with their military advisers on the spot and at home, the Government have decided to withdraw one battalion from Palestine.

Sir John Chancelor has urged the retention of three battalions anyhow for the present.—Reuter.

"REFORMS" FOR CEYLON.

—:o:—

Despatch To Governor.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

According to the "Daily Mail", important despatch from Lord Passfield is now 'en route' to the Governor of Ceylon. The "Mail" understands that the despatch assents to the majority of the amendments to the existing Constitution recommended by the Donoughmore Commission.—Reuter.

M. CHICKERIN'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

Compelled To Go To Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Moscow.—A medical bulletin says M. Chicherin contracted diabetes in 1925, several infectious diseases during the past three years and ploy neuritis last year, which have compelled him to go to Germany foro treatment. He is still in Weisbaden.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Of Battation Confirmed.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is confirmed that one battalion which is being withdrawn from Palestine will go to Egypt.—Reuter.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

Sir Fazli Hussain On Principles Of Islam.

CONFERENCE OPENS SESSION AT POONA.

POONA, Oct. 22.

Opening the fifteenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference to-day at Haroon Hall, Sir M. Fazli Hussein said that grave and glaring economic inequalities leading to the denial of the means for the physical and intellectual welldoing of the next generation and in some cases leading to the denial of even human equality and creating caste and colour barriers repugnant to the conception of human brotherhood, afforded not only the justification, but even established a pressing and irresistible demand, for institutions which would reduce those handicaps, and overcome the obstacles in the way of elevating human society to a stage at which the economic and educational inequalities would be reduced to a minimum.

PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM.

The three primary principles of Islam were the unity of God, the brotherhood of mankind and the sanctity of human life. Those principles demanded tolerance, the elimination of religious hirearchy and discipline. He asked those present, to emphasise in their daily life the principle of human brotherhood.

India simply could not afford to let any community or class to wage a war of extermination against any other in the country. The integral parts of a conduct conductive to the wellbeing in India were righteousness and sincerity supplemented by a supreme and noble effort in the cause of serving others and the country. He hoped that the session would prove successful in spreading these doctrines among Muslim boys and adults in the Bombay Presidency.

The Nawab of Wai, as Chairman of the Reception Committee accorded a cordial welcome to the delegates.

RISE FROM THE SLUMBER.

Mr. Abdul Raheem (Calcutta) was then elected President. He read out a lengthy speech in Urdu emphasising the need for the physical, moral and mental education of Muslim boys and girls. He hoped that the Muslim Community would rise from its slumber and be up and doing before long.

Messages of sympathy from among others, the Governor of Bombay and the Nawab and Dewan of Junagadh were read out.

The President then moved a resolution thanking Sir Fazli Husein for opening the Conference.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

POLICE AND JUDICIAL SERVICES

—:o:—

WHITEHALL AND COMMUNAL PROMOTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Certain proposals formulated by the Madras Government for regulating promotions in police and judicial services on communal lines are said to be under the consideration of the India Office. Further particulars are not available. It is considered likely that after a close scrutiny of the proposals general instructions may issue from Whitehall suggesting to the authorities responsible for framing the rules the desirability of conforming to certain cardinal principles of promotion in public services.—Free Press.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION.

—:o:—

No Longer Disquieting.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—The Doctors this morning pronounced that M. Clemenceau's condition is no longer disquieting. He is not confined to bed.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

—:o:—

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Secretary to the Tariff Board:—

Mr. J. C. K. Peterson and Mr. R. Mather of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Bombay, will be examined at 11 a.m., to-day (Wednesday), at a public sitting of the Tariff Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building in connection with the representation of manufacturers of steel towers for electrical transmission.—A. P.

R-101 Back In Her Shed.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 22.

R-101 was put back in her shed at Gardington aerodrome yesterday evening in view of the approach of very heavy gale.—Reuter.

AT THE OPERA.

—:o:—

DICK NORTON PRESENTS "CABARET NIGHT."

Appreciative houses both, on Monday, and Tuesday night, testified to the popularity of Dick Norton and his troupe of talented artistes with Bombay audiences. The first complete change of programme which began on Monday was entitled "Cabaret Nights" and from the start to finish there was no dull moment. Dick Norton of course, was in his top form and was the chief attraction of the show.

In a really attractive variety fare of amusement that the Company served to the theatre goers "Just Married" was by common consent the best of all the items.

Maud Fyfield tnd Jerome Stephens lived upto their reputation and their songs were encored by the audience.

Dick Norton added one more feather to his cap by his impersonation of Jewish character which brought down the house.

Eily Gerald and Dick Norton threw the house into roars of laughter when they appeared in a duet in the latter part of the programme. Dick Norton enlivens the item by introducing a bit of local atmosphere by reference to Bombay "Sahebs" and their ways.

The programme wound up with "Military Ensemble" which was well received.

There will be another complete change of programme to-night (Wednesday) entitled "Hot Ice."

CHILD DIES OF OPIUM POISONING.

—:o:—

The mystery surrounding the death of a Hindu child aged ten months who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on the 30th September was lifted by expert medical evidence on Monday who were unanimously of opinion that death was due to the effects of opium poisoning. It would be recalled that Govindrao Raghunath Gorpade aged ten months was removed by his parents in the K. E. M. Hospital in an unconscious condition on the 30th ultimo at 8-45 p.m. The child showed symptoms of opium poisoning and was treated accordingly but died within an hour. At the hospital the child's father stated that "bal goli" containing opium was given to the child by his mother also a little quantity of opium the same morning. The vicera and stomach contents were sent to the Chemical Analyser to the Government who, however, could not trace any opium. The Coroner was not satisfied with this evidence and wanted the jury to further enlighten on the subject. Dr. R. E. Dadachanji, Assistant Dean K. E. M. Hospital gave evidence on Monday when at the request of the Coroner, Dr. Vajifdar, Chemical Analyser, was also present. Dr. Dadachanji said small children were susceptible to very small dose of opium and therefore nonfinding of opium in this particular case by the Chemical Analyser did not negative the effect of death by opium poisoning. Coupled with the statement made by the father this opinion was confirmed that death was due to opium poisoning.

Dr. Vajifar expressing his opinion said no other cause than death due to opium poisoning could be ascribed in this case. The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1929. Total amount tendered was Rs. 56,25,000, Tenders at Rs. 98-11-6 and above aggregating Rs. 45,50,000 were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-11-0 were allotted approximately 53 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 50 lakhs. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months bills will be received on Tuesday, the 29th October 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Monday, the 4th November, 1929. Other conditions as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling.)

	Remittances during the week ending 19 Oct. 1929	Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 19 Oct. 1929.
Sterling purchased in India	1685000	5265000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury		7500000
Total	1685000	12765000

"MENACE" TO IDEAL OF INDIAN KINGSHIP.

(Continued from page 12).

portant stakes, such, for instance, as the Chiefs and Nobles, the Seths and Sahukars and other representatives of the great banking communities and the agricultural masses.

The hollow professions and the crocodile tears of such self-constituted leaders posing as patriots and friends of the subjects of the States and as championing their cause against the Satanic Rulers and Governments of States—who without discrimination are all sweepingly described by a thousand names including "traitors" "oppressors", "suckers of the very life-blood of their people" and so on—would not stand any crucial test if we were to examine their speeches and writings and the false arguments which they so readily adduce, and particularly their gloatings and jubilations over any humiliation—real or imaginary—offered to the Princes and States and particularly over any adverse point of recommendation in the Butler Report or elsewhere. Indeed from the support which these so-called leaders and subjects of States have openly given in resolutions and motions at so-called Conferences of Indian States subjects, to proposals and details obviously prejudicial to the internal sovereignty and autonomy of the States—resolutions and proposals which are as much prejudicial to the subjects as to the Governments of the States—their lack of sincerity as well as political sagacity stands out transparent.

Should any "bona fide" subject of a State happen to be so misled, through such anti-States propaganda and deliberate misrepresentation and distortion of facts, believe me that it would be nothing short of an attempt on the part of such subjects of States to commit political suicide The welfare of their States constitutes their sacred trust and they will not easily abdicate that position merely because they are indiscriminately reviled by ignorant or malicious people. What such so-called State subjects and friends are urging, and are approving of, is tantamount to the disruption of the Indian States.

With an amazing lack of political perspicacity and disregard of self-interest, these so-called subjects and patriots of the Indian States have themselves attempted to belittle the effect and the efforts of the Princes to secure for their States and subjects their rightful position and just dues by alleging that the Rulers of some of the biggest States, such as Hyderabad and Mysore, have not joined in the presentation, by the Chamber of Princes, of the case of the States But, as a matter of fact, there is no difference amongst any States as regards such ultimate aims and objectives—which are common to all States; and it makes no difference to the essential proposition if some States prefer to carry on their fight for right independently of the Chamber of Princes or its Standing Committee.

"CRIME" OF THE PRINCES.

Some of the most prominent amongst this set of "patriots" and "leaders" of State subjects, whom we have seen described by their colleagues—in the terms of a mutual admiration society—as great "authorities" on Indian States questions, have not hesitated unqualifiedly and emphatically to attribute personal and dishonourable motives to the Princes, who are represented as attempting to:—

(1) perpetuate autocracy, abolutism and misrule;

(2) stem the rising tide of nationalism in British India, and the increasing power of public opinion in their own States;

(3) secure a blank cheque to oppress their subjects and to squander public money; and

(4) work generally against their subjects and the best interests of their subjects, "altogether ignoring" them;

whilst another so-called "authority" and "prominent" leader was good enough to attribute "the political and economic ruin" of the States to the "personal rule of the Princes."

I would therefore say in conclusion to the people of the Indian States generally, and appeal particularly to the real leaders and subjects of the Bikaner State, not only to bear in mind the various important—nay vital—issues at stake but also to lend all their weight and support to the genuine efforts which the Princes and their Governments are making in securing our just and common rights and to helping the States in counteracting the propaganda, which in certain eventualities might prove harmful to the best interests of all that goes to comprise our States.

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"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of Women. Any and every kind of menstrual disorders, painful menstruation, pain and heaviness in the waist, abdomen and the femoral region, excessive pain in the temples, unhealthy colour of the discharge; unusually more discharge, all these find a remedy in this well-known elixir "Sundari Sathi." It marvellously helps bringing the reproductive functions of women into perfect order. It exactly proves its undoubted specific action on uterus and its appendages and shows with what certainty it can cure all the diseases which generally attack a woman. It shows its utility as a remedy on the following diseases:—Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Cirhosis, metritis, etc., It can most beneficially control the process of menstruation and makes it completely regular and healthy. SUNDARI SATHI can cure all these Diseases at a stretch. So many Doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per bottle. Three bottles Rs. 2-10-0.

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MAHAD DEFAMATION CASE

—:o:—

Passage-At-Arms Between COUNSEL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHAD, Oct. 22.

The sensational defamation case filed by Mr. Navathe of Mahad, an orthodox pensioner, against Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Editor of the "Shraddhanand" of Bombay, began yesterday before Mr. Shitut, a First Class Magistrate. The spacious Court hall was overcrowded. Mr. Sathe, local pleader conducted the prosecution while Dr. Savarkar was defended by Messrs. Pingale, Patwardhan, Butala and Shah. The Court proceedings were enlievened by many passage-at-arms between the opposing counsel and the intelligent cross-examination. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

Dr. Savarkar delivered a public lecture to-day on "untouchability and Sanghatan" before a large gathering.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 22.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Burma while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal and South Madras. A low pressure area lies this morning over the west Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall:—Rangoon half an inch, Diamond Island, Gwa, Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Monywa, Myitkyna, a quarter, Mymensingh, a half; Dibrugarh Barisal, Tezpur, Cherrapunji a quarter; Coimbatore one, Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Madras Presidency, North Punjab, Kashmir and North West Frontier Province.—A. P.

U. S. TEXTILE TRADE.

—:o:—

UNSATISFACTORY MARGIN ON CLOTH.

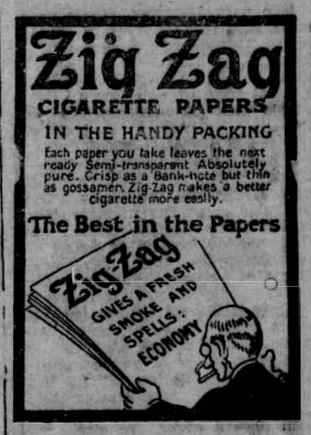
GARSIDE'S CABLE.

New York, Oct. 21.

"Sales of cloth by mills of the United States have been somewhat below the current production in the aggregate during the past week, mill margins on standard cloths in the United States of America are somewhat wider than a few months ago, mill margins on standard cloths in the U.S.A. are not satisfactory but are sufficient to encourage manufacturers to maintain the present rate of operations. Consumption of all kinds of Cotton of the U.S.A. are increasing slowly. Domestic spinners have bought fairly actively. There is a fair bottom crop but lack of needed rain has staunted the growth of the crop because of cool weather."

SURAT-BROACH COTTON CROPS

Reports received by us from various places of Broach District indicate that the condition of the crop is satisfactory. On the main line of B. B. Rly. the crop is likely to be 12 to 16 annas and plants are flourishing. On the branch lines such as Jambusar, Rajpipla and Dhabhoi condition of the crop is fair and the outlook promises for about 8 to 10 annas crop. Conditions are spotted. Surat and Navsari reports are excellent. Some business to the extent of, about 3000 bales is reported for Fine M. G. Broach March 1930 at Rs. 3 on Broach A.-M. quotation. There are some complaints of locust damage in Kapadwanj District.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LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	34.15
T.T. Milan on London	93.08
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	123.87
T.T. London on Prague	164.70

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec./Jan. s'ment sellers £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Oct. s'ment sellers £19-10-0.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £23-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. s'ment sellers £23-17-6
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment Hull sellers £24-2-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct/Nov. s'ment sellers £24-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:
Nov./Dec. delivery sellers 42/3.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:
Jan./Apl. delivery sellers 41/1-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 21.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 12-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers 43.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers 42.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Afloat value 44/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—No offer.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929.

"MENACE" TO IDEAL OF INDIAN KINGSHIP.

Bikaner's Fling At "Self Styled" Leaders Of States' People

APPEAL TO SUBJECTS TO COUNTERACT THEIR "HARMFUL" PROPAGANDA.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner inaugurating the Administrative Conference on Thursday, October 3rd in the course of his speech said:—

The past history of the Administrative Conference, in common with that of all great public institutions, has been a somewhat chequered one; but the central idea of associating the people with the administration of the State has never been lacking.

PERSONAL TOUCH.

I have always felt that there cannot be too much or enough of contact between the Ruler and the ruled in an Indian State. The Indian State Administration is distinguished from other forms of Government in the sister Provinces of British India by the one main fact that it is a living rule; it is not an automation but has a soul. Personal touch between the ruler and the ruled is a marked factor of success peculiar to Indian States, which has to be nursed with fostering care and parental solicitude. I have been always eager to give my subjects greater and greater opportunities of coming into personal and intimate contact with my officers. There is no room for any 'sun-dried bureaucracy' in an Indian State.

ADVICE TO STATE OFFICERS.

I have often spoken on some of these subjects before, but I trust repetition will do no harm to-day. First and foremost I would like to impress upon all State officials the extreme importance of greater sympathy and closer touch with the people. There is a great need for this to be demonstrated not only by the high Officers but also by the District Officers and those lower down in the official rank of precedence who come most in contact with my subjects. I once in this very place talked of the necessity of the officials guarding against turning themselves into frigid human machines, who just follow red-tape and regulation without in any way thinking of how much a little touch of sympathy, a little word of advice, a little hint to a petitioner as to where was the right place for him to go to, the help by means of a chit or otherwise in directing him to go to the proper quarter—what a lot all that would do.

The second subject that I wish to touch upon to-day is the need for our all being on the alert to check bribery and corruption as well as intrigue, in every way possible. I am perfectly aware that bribery and corruption are impossible altogether to stop; but it is not impossible at least to keep them within check; and if all Officers will do their duty properly and will at once and severely deal with any delinquents, I feel sure that much could be done. I have reasons to believe that when cases of this kind come to notice, leniency is not infrequently shown, which it will be obvious, is entirely misplaced.

ATTACKS IN THE PRESS.

Finally whilst addressing the Officials I feel it necessary also to utter a warning to those Officers as well as those non-officials who are the real leaders of public opinion in the Bikaner State who, by habit or temperament, may evince extra sensitiveness on the subject of attacks in the Press. I need not dilate upon the fact that there are newspapers and newspapers, and criticisms and criticisms. An officer who discharges his duty by the State and its subjects honourably, honestly, conscientiously and justly, has nothing to fear from such attacks. If he does not so discharge his duties, he will not only have to face such public criticism in the Press, but also the displeasure of his superior Officers and the disapprobation of his Government. Any Ruler, Government or Officer who objects to, or disregards, honest and fair criticism, inspired by honourable and laudable motives, fails in the proper discharge of his duties. For an honest and efficient Press is the 'Fourth Estate'; and wholesome criticism is good for us all in more ways than one.

"MENACE" TO INDIAN KINGS.

Although there may not be much to be said to-day that is new, I would emphasize the following points to the subjects of the Indian States, representing various interests:—

The internal sovereignty and independence of the Indian States is essential for the very existence of the States in the future. It is the birthright not only of the Rulers of States, but also of their subjects. Just as British India is anxious to secure full autonomy, we, the Rulers and Governments of the Indian States are anxious, and consistently and strenuously endeavouring, to secure for our States the fullest measure of political and fiscal autonomy, which is as much in the intersets of our subjects as of the Rulers and their Governments.

Do not forget the menace to the internal independence, and indeed to the very existence, of our States and all that they represent of the ancient civilization and culture of the real India, and ideals of Indian Kingship. That this menace is very real is every day brought home to us by what is being said in the Press and on the platform by certain persons who are openly talking of, and aiming at, annihilating the States.

Do not believe in the deliberate misrepresentations, mischievous propaganda and the malicious mendacities and other cheap claptrap of such self-constituted leaders and so-called subjects and friends of States, whose very outlook and mentality is warped by personal prejudice and ill-feelings towards the States and their Rulers, and several of their credentials and past history were to be closely examined, would really be found to be the disgruntled, dismissed and even deported officials, or subjects, of various States.

A FLING AT "SELF-STYLED LEADERS."

And here I must say that I speak with particular reference to Rajputana, the condition of affairs in which part of Indian India I am naturally more conversant with. The activities of such persons are not really so much concerned with the welfare of the States; but their principal aim is to injure the Rulers of States; and in their bias and campaign against the Princes they are in effect really injuring not merely the Rulers and their Governments but also the States and their subjects who consist not merely of the noisy elements and malcontents, but also of other communities and classes and represent large interests with im-

(Continued on page 11.)

A view of the procession of Bombay Borahs who accorded a grand reception to their High Priest on Tuesday. The High Priest will perform the Opening Ceremony of "Badri Mahal" on Hornby Road.

MOVE AGAINST BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Subtle Propaganda In Bengal.

MR. SEN GUPTA SPEAKS OUT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

"Ananda Bazar Patrika", vernacular daily, published this morning a circular letter from Mr. Kiron Sanker Roy, Secretary Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, alleged to have been sent to certain members of the Assembly and Provincial Councils proposing reorganisation of the old Swarajya Party in case boycott resolution was passed at the ensuing session of the Congress.

Interviewed, Mr. J. M. Sengupta, leader of the Congress Council Party, said "There is nothing more absurd than to talk of revival of the old Swarajya Party, on the eve of the entry of the Congress into life and death struggle with the bureaucracy. It would indeed be a gross calumny on the memory of Deshbandhu Das and the Swarajya Party, as it was constituted in its inception, to suggest that it would have even dreamt of Council entry, if there was any direct programme before the country at the time. Men in Bengal who talk of capturing positions of advantage and importance at a juncture like the present, when every effort should be directed to boycott the whole system of Government are doing poor honour to the memory of Deshbandhu Das and little credit to their intelligence."

Mr. Sen Gupta added, "I fully approve of the resolution which the A. I. C. C. passed at Allahabad. Congressmen who do not come out of Councils and Legislatures would have to be boycotted from after December next. Nothing has happened in the political world of India since the passing of the resolution which would justify Congressmen to change that position. On the contrary, signs are not wanting which give additional ground for the correctness of the position taken up in the Allahabad resolution. Let us not talk of capturing the Congress. At the present moment let us get every man, every woman and every political party to realise that Congress is about to plunge into life and death struggle on behalf of the whole nation."—A. P.

LOW PRICE OF COTTON.

—:o:—

Federal Farm Board's Proposal.

LOANS TO COTTON CO-OP. ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Washington.—The Federal Farm Board announces that it believes the prevailing prices of cotton are too low. Therefore it proposes to lend Cotton Co-operative Associations sums sufficient to bring total amount borrowed from all sources by such Associations to 16 cents per pound on graded and classed cotton.

WHY COTTON PRICES ARE LOW.

The Federal Farm Board believes that present unsatisfactory price of cotton is due to mild Autumn weather leading to rapid marketing of products. The Board explains that Cotton Co-operative Associations are now borrowing certain sums for advances to members from the Banks and the Board. The latter proposes to supplement these loans. It is announced that the Board is prepared to take similar action in regard to wheat.—Reuter.

—:o:—

WHAT MISS MAYO HAS DONE

—:o:—

Placed India On Map Of World.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

"Miss Mayo has done one thing. She placed India in the map of the world. But if they had any drawbacks, every country has here. They must remove them," said Swami Madhabanand of Ramakrishna Mission just returned from San Francisco replying to a public address. He appealed for physical and spiritual freedom of the masses to enable India to march with the times. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor presiding, said in the words of Swami Vivekanand. India should be our only religion and her worship and freedom our only Faith.—Free Press.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN AVIATION.

—:o:—

"Dornier Dox's" Flight Over Lake Constance.

150 PASSENGERS AND CREW OF 10.

RUGBY, Oct. 21.

The feat of German giant flying boat "Dornier Dox" in making a flight of one hour over Lake Constance with 150 passengers and a crew of 10 is regarded here as a remarkable development in aviation.

Satisfaction is felt in aeronautical circles at the fact that British engines are again showing their merits, for the 12 great engines of the "Dox" each of which develops 525 horse power are British Jupiter machines.

It is now revealed that the British Air Ministry have placed an order with the firm of Short Brothers of Rochester for a machine of similar character and practically the same dimensions as "Drnier Dox." This machine is designed for civil aviation purposes. The details are kept secret but much is expected of the machine. It is stated it will probably be a triplane with 12 engines between the lower and middle wings. —B.O.W.

"NO PLUNDER OR CONFISCATION."

—:o:—

"Liberty" On Haji's Bill.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Inviting the attention of the Government and public to the statement of the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, "Liberty" says:—

"Mr. Birla's statement, of course, does not say anything new on the subject. For, since the introduction of Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Bill and the European opposition thereto, it has been elaborately shown from history and from observations of economic thinkers that Mr. Haji's Bill amounts to no confiscation or plunder and has on the contrary precedents in England, the Dominions and many other parts of the world."—Free Press.

M. Poincare's Condition.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—A bulletin issued in night says that the condition of M. Poincare is very satisfactory.—Reuter.

MEERUT ACCUSED IN HAND-CUFFS.

—:o:—

Home Member In U. P. Council Heckled.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

The autumn session of the U. P. Legislative Council opened to-day.

Questions were asked relating to the health, diet and treatment of the Meerut under-trial and of the Kakori prisoners. The Home Member was heckled on the question of the hand-cuffing of some of the Meerut prisoners at the time of their transfer from Dehra Dun to Meerut in May last.

MEERUT PRISONERS TAND-CUFFED.

Choudhury Vijaypal Singh's questions, alleged *inter alia*, that Col. Cook, Superintendent of Dehra Dun Jail, spoke "insultingly" to Shaukat Usmani; that Choudhury Dharamvir Singh, M.L.C., although ill with fever and fasting for three days, was made to undergo a long journey from Dehra Dun to Meerut on 17th May and although he protested against it he was hand-cuffed before being sent out on the journey, that Jhabvala, another under-trial, had not even been discharged from hospital on 17th May when he was removed in hand-cuffs from Dehra Dun to Meerut; that Muzaffer Ahmed, a tuberculosis patient, and S. V. Ghate, who were under medical treatment on 17th May, were similary removed in hand-cuffs; that all undertrial prisoners, most of them hand-cuffed and some of them under medical treatment, were made to walk all the distance from Dehra Dun Jail to the Railway station and that the only persons who were not hand-cuffed were Bradley and Spratt and Dr. Mukherjee, all the three of whom were hale and hearty.

The Home Member replying refuted the allegation that Col. Cook had spoken insultingly to Osmani. He also denied that Dharamvir Singh, M.L.C., was either ill or fasting on 17th May, adding that neither Jhabvala was in hospital on that day nor were Muzaffar Ahmed and Ghate under medical treatment.

HOME MEMBER'S ADMISSION.

He admitted that undertrials walked on foot from jail to railway station, distance being about a quarter of a mile. It was also a fact that the prisoners were all brought to Meerut in hand-cuffs excepting Bradley, Spratt and Mukherjee who were not hand-cuffed because through inadvertence hand-cuffs which could fit their wrists had not been provided for.—A.P.

—:o:—

Amending Standing Orders Of U. P. Council.

PANDIT GURTU'S RESOLUTION TURNED DOWN.

The U. P. Council discussed amendments to certain Standing Orders regulating the transaction of Council business.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu sought to amend the standing order governing the limitations on debates. It lays down that a member while speaking must not reflect upon the conduct of the Governor Geenral or any Governor or any court of justice. The Pandit moved to add the following explanation to this standing order: "A member shall not by reason only of his discussing any particular act of the Governor of the United Provinces which affects the policy or administration of any particlar department be deemed to reflect upon the conduct of the Governor."

Pandit Gurtu said the existing standing order was so interpreted that any discussion in council of any act of the Governor was absolutely forbidden. The Council was thus handicapped in the discharge of its normal functions. Such a practice was not in consonance with the practice obtaining in the Dominions.

AMENDMENT UNTIMELY.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail agreed generally with the Pandit's views but thought that it would do no good to amend Standing Order now. It was hoped that Indian constitution would be radically changed in the near future and it was most likely that the special powers at present enjoyed by the Governors would be greatly curtailed. The proposed amendment was, therefore, untimely.

Sir George Lambert, Finance Member, opposing the motion pointed out that even under the existing rules all of the Governor's actions were not immune from criticism. Whatever was done by the Governor-in-Council or by the Governor acting with Ministers was subject to discussion in Council because there was some one or other responsible to defend such acts of the Governor. It was a different proposition when it came to an act of the Governor in his canacity as a representative of the Crown invested with special powers for the proper discharge of his duties.

"NEITHER FAIR NOR SPORTSMANLIKE."

There was no one in the Council who could answer on his behalf to criticisms of such acts. Things might be said which would create wrong impressions because, various statements, right or wrong, would never be fully answered. Such a procedure would neither be fair nor sportsmanlike There were certain sections in the Government of India Act which imposed on the Governor as Governor certain obligations which he could not escape. He had emergency powers to authorise expenditure, to certify or to veto bills. He had powers intended to be exercised for the protection of minorities. The Constitution undoubtely intended that the Governor should be protected in the exercise of such emergency powers. If the Governor's acts under such special powers were subject to criticism in the Council it would be impossible for him to exercise them fully and impartially.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Chintamani supporting the amendment said it could never be seriously contended that the acts done by the Governor as distinguished from the Governor-in-Council or the Governor acting with his Ministers were done by him in the seclusion of his study and for reasons with which his colleagues were utterly unacquainted.

After prolonged discussion Pandit Gurtu's amendment was put and rejected by 50 votes to 29.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Amendment of Standing Orders Rejected.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22.

By 50 against 29, the United Provinces Council has rejected the motion of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu to amend the standing orders to the effect that a member of the Council shall not, by reason only of his discussion of any particular act of the Governor which affects the policy or administration of any particular department, be deemed to reflect upon the conduct of the Governor.—A. P.

In Brussels In Cognito.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Brussels.—The Italian Crown Prince arrives 'incognito' on Wednesday.—Reuter

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—The Briand Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 7.)

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